



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

1955

J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

Health Department,
Glebe Street, Stoke-on-Trent.



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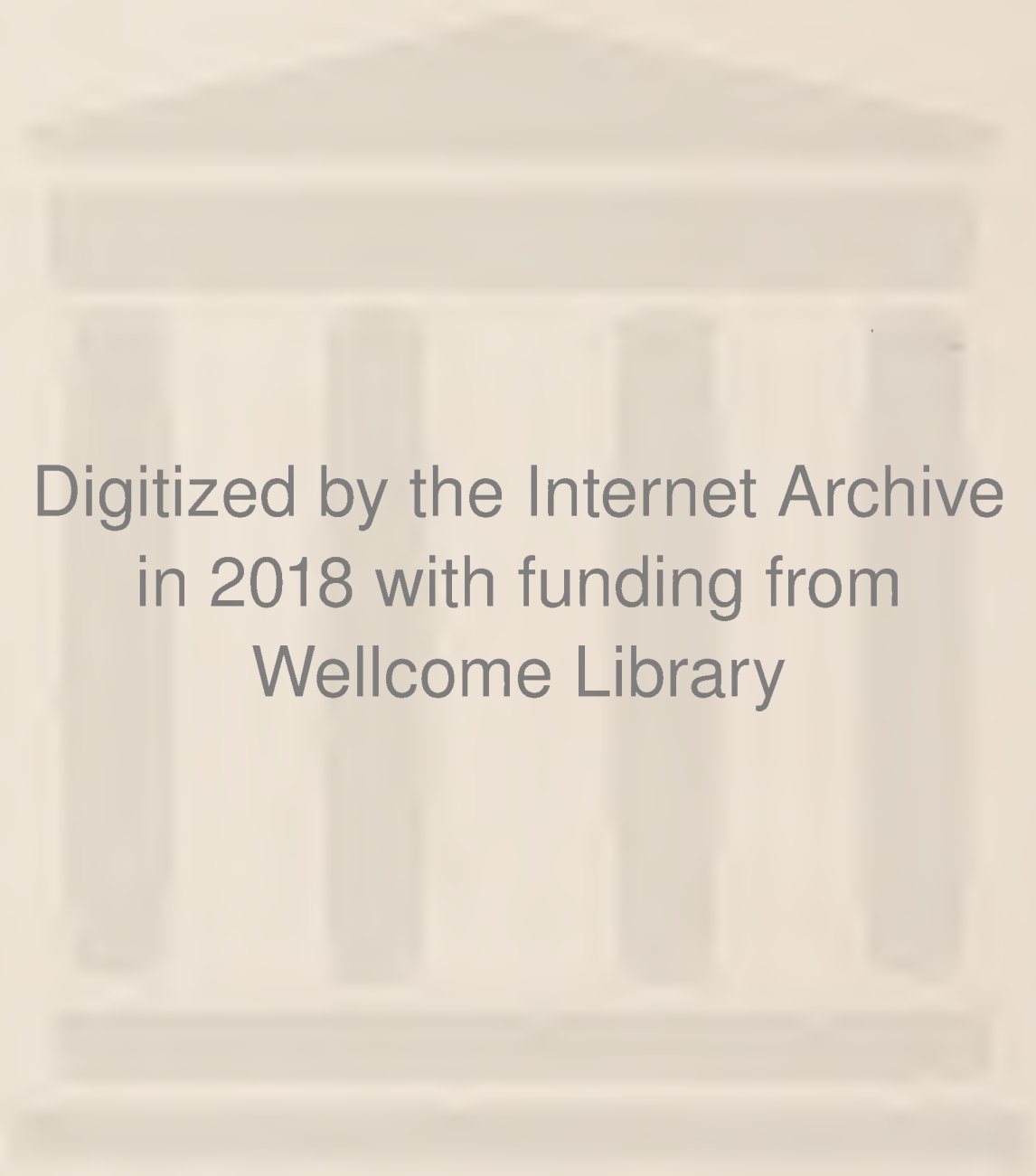
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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1955, which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1/56.

The estimated civil population at the middle of the year was 274,000 a decrease of 100 compared with an increase of 400 during the previous year.

The Birth Rate has declined to 15·3 against 15·6 for the previous year. This compares favourably with a rate of 14·9 for the large towns (16·8 in the previous year).

The Death Rate at 11·4 was 0·4 higher than last year. The rate for the large towns was 11·6 which is 0·4 lower than in 1954.

There were 3 Maternal Deaths during the year compared with seven during 1954.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 31 compared to 33 in 1954. The main causes remain as in last year congenital deformity, prematurity and respiratory diseases, with especial emphasis on the former two.

Whilst I am glad to state that for the fourth year in succession no case of diphtheria has occurred in the City, it is still true that the diphtheria immunisation rate is too low to prevent the possibility of a serious outbreak if any case were to occur. I would once again urge all parents to take advantage of free immunisation against diphtheria for their children. Diphtheria still kills and cripples and can be prevented by immunisation, which is free and painless, and can be obtained from any general medical practitioner or from any Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. This immunisation can be combined with immunisation against whooping cough, and over the years our experience has shown that whooping cough can also be either prevented or minimised to such an extent that the attack, if present, is a mild one. It has been our practice over the past few years to give both whooping cough and diphtheria immunisations together and the results have been excellent. It is now possible to combine with these two, protection against tetanus.

I wish to draw your attention to the excellent reports of Dr. F. A. Smith, Chest Consultant, and Dr. E. Posner, the Medical Director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, which show the very good work being done in the prevention, and treatment of Tuberculosis, and the after-care of the patient.

The problem of the return to work of the tuberculous patient remains with us. Whilst it is generally possible to place in employment each month a number equivalent to those considered fit to resume work during that month, there remains a hard core of about 90 who are fit for work but for whom employment cannot be found. Many of these are in the older age range and/or are fit only for part-time light work. There is an undoubted shortage of this type of work, probably to some extent because of the lack of light engineering works in this area. Several of our local manufacturers have co-operated willingly with us and have employed a number of patients, e.g., up to over 20 in one pottery, on work approved by the Chest Consultant. This has been very successful and to those manufacturers we express our appreciation. We would be glad to see a considerable extension of this method of employing the ex-patients. Serious consideration has been given to the possibility of building sheltered workshops and training facilities for those tuberculous patients who require such provision. Permission to build such workshops has not yet been received by the City Council but the efforts will be continued.

During the year under review considerable progress has been made in slum clearance and 1,316 houses have been dealt with; 679 by way of Demolition or Closing Orders and 637 represented in Clearance Areas. From 1953 to the end of 1955 a total of 2,751 houses have been dealt with in these ways. There is still a large programme of slum clearance over several years before us.

The mention made in this report last year of the Tetrapak type carton for milk created considerable interest but unfortunately, no machine of this type has yet been installed in the city so far as I know. It is to be hoped that its introduction will not be long delayed.

All the services continue to run efficiently and I wish to pay tribute to all our staff who work so well and so happily together.

I wish to thank whole-heartedly the General Practitioners of this area for their ready co-operation in so many ways, also the Clerk to the Stoke-on-Trent Executive Council; the Chairman and members of the Local Medical Committee; the Secretary and many members of the Hospital Management Group Staff and the Consultants in the area who have helped us so readily.

Our work touches on that of many other departments and we depend greatly on the co-operation we receive from them. It has readily been given and I gladly record my thanks.

I would like to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the staff of the Health Department our appreciation of the help and interest of our Chairman, Councillor the Rev. Arthur Perry and of the members of the Health Committee throughout.

My grateful thanks and acknowledgement of excellent service are sincerely due to the members of the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GLEBE STREET,
STOKE-ON-TRENT.

October, 1956

Health Committee at December, 1955

CHAIRMAN—Councillor Rev. A. Perry

VICE-CHAIRMAN—Alderman (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, J.P.

Alderman A. Hollins, J.P.
Alderman H. Leason, J.P.,
A.M.I.E.E.
Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin
Alderman (Mrs.) H. Slater
Alderman G. J. Timmis,
O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor W. Bailey
Councillor S. Capewell
Councillor W. J. Eardley
Councillor L. R. Godwin
Councillor (Mrs.) V. E. Jackson
Councillor (Mrs.) F. Jones
Councillor (Mrs.) G. E. Marrow
Councillor T. R. Proctor
Councillor J. Ruane
Councillor J. A. Thomas
Councillor K. G. Wright

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

RAYMOND JOSEPH DONALDSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(*Resigned 25.9.55*)

WILLIAM ROSE PLEWS, L.R.C.P., L.A.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., R.C.O.G.,
D.P.H.

(*Appointed 6.12.55*)

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

ELIZABETH P. MCFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch.

AGNES J. H. STONE, M.B., Ch.B.

ELIZABETH HAWKINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Chest Consultant (Part Time)

FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physicians (Part Time),

CHARLES MCBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

SYBIL MARTYN JOHNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector,

D. HURST, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES

Public Analyst,

A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,

H. R. TOPHAM

PART 1.



VITAL STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

The City is 21,190 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 274,000 at the middle of 1955. This figure is a decrease of 100 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1951 gave the population figure as 275,115.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows :—

	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Census 1931	Census 1951
TUNSTALL	27,390	27,791	27,890	25,486
BURSLEM	41,566	42,462	43,368	36,631
HANLEY	66,255	67,876	66,199	51,126
STOKE	36,218	39,277	44,293	45,245
FENTON	25,626	26,718	26,154	20,631
LONGTON	37,479	42,629	44,297	53,062
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28	—	20,894	24,438	42,934
TOTALS	234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, and in 1951 was 12·98.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, and in 1951 was 74,278. The number of inhabited dwellings at the present time is estimated at 84,023.

During the year 1955, 2,151 dwellings were certified for habitation ; in addition, existing premises were converted to provide four additional units of accommodation; 1,998 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 153 dwellings were built by private owners, and the conversions mentioned were carried out by private owners.

TABLE 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census.

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population at Census 1951	Estimated Population Middle of 1954
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,268	10,518	9,561
2	249.70	10,046	9,547	5,852	5,389
3	417.94	8,021	8,075	9,116	8,785
4	439.66	8,191	7,903	5,513	5,160
5	433.25	8,481	9,783	11,559	11,019
6	214.84	9,773	9,384	6,167	5,743
7	294.94	8,574	8,267	7,015	6,576
8	480.95	8,355	8,031	6,377	6,117
9	226.95	11,909	11,662	7,246	6,445
10	255.75	10,497	10,080	8,358	7,336
11	500.53	10,773	10,496	8,130	7,067
12	203.77	8,958	8,767	7,061	6,166
13	315.91	9,237	8,513	6,753	5,889
14	266.96	8,304	7,748	5,993	5,189
15	202.92	9,655	8,933	7,585	6,655
16	611.60	10,097	11,759	11,822	10,939
17	280.85	9,511	9,193	8,239	7,583
18	200.03	10,084	8,945	6,661	6,045
19	417.58	8,330	8,938	7,140	6,307
20	565.65	9,208	8,482	5,390	4,785
21	1,595.70	10,422	14,396	18,523	17,189
22	747.92	9,754	8,734	8,101	7,216
23	2,329.43	10,333	10,482	13,990	24,530
24	1,092.84	12,879	12,326	10,426	9,557
25	305.80	9,409	8,913	8,234	6,784
26	1,640.40	10,866	12,576	20,412	17,460
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,860	19,545	22,045
28	3,106.00	7,505	10,578	23,389	30,563
	21,190.00	273,238	276,639	275,115	274,100

Since the number of wards was reduced in May, 1955 from 28 to 24, the estimated population in wards as at mid 1955 is not comparable to the above table and is shown separately in the following table.

TABLE 1A—Population in Existing Wards.

Ward			Estimated Population Middle of 1955
1	..	..	10,756
2	..	..	11,739
3	..	..	13,388
4	..	..	9,036
5	..	..	10,663
6	..	..	9,145
7	..	..	9,320
8	..	..	10,513
9	..	..	12,283
10	..	..	10,503
11	..	..	11,046
12	..	..	11,255
13	..	..	11,169
14	..	..	11,260
15	..	..	12,004
16	..	..	12,621
17	..	..	10,337
18	..	..	11,716
19	..	..	10,423
20	..	..	17,572
21	..	..	9,225
22	..	..	12,495
23	..	..	12,555
24	..	..	12,976
TOTAL ..			274,000

RATEABLE VALUE

Owing to the new valuations coming into force, the rateable value of the City has increased considerably and for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1956, was £2,477,054, compared with £1,512,194 at 1st April, 1955.

Product of 1d. Rate, £9,780 as compared with £5,930 in 1955.

BIRTHS

There were 4,180 births registered and allotted to the City in 1955, giving a birth rate of 15·3 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0·94 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate, it becomes 14·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 14·9 per thousand, and for England and Wales 15·0.

The recorded rate is 0·3 lower than in 1954.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,074 to 1,000. For the year 1954 the ratio was 1,041 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,057. In the previous year it was 1,251, a difference of 194, the number of births registered being 93 less than in 1954, while the number of deaths was 101 more.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 141 or 3·26 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 137, or 3·21 per cent. in the previous year.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 126 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 33 were attended by midwives, 4 by medical practitioners and 89 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December, was 126.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1955 as 126, it is equal to 2·92 per cent. of the total births. In 1954, there were 139 still-births, equal to 3·15 per cent.

TABLE 2

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1955 and previous years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the district	of Resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		
												Number	Rate
1946	264,820	6,437	5,874	22.2	3,471	13.1	374	112	324	55	3,209	12.1
1947	270,200	6,876	6,360	23.5	3,551	13.1	400	126	391	61	3,277	12.1
1948	273,600	5,995	5,460	20.0	3,191	11.5	353	108	227	42	2,946	10.7
1949	274,500	5,653	5,139	18.7	3,558	12.9	506	165	175	34	3,167	11.5
1950	275,800	5,457	4,697	17.0	3,580	13.0	569	135	201	43	3,146	11.4
1951	272,600	5,081	4,318	15.8	4,117	15.1	611	140	144	33	3,506	12.9
1952	272,300	5,255	4,453	16.4	3,483	12.8	571	142	172	28	3,084	11.3
1953	273,700	5,448	4,503	16.4	3,503	12.8	572	65	126	28	2,996	10.9
1954	274,100	5,192	4,273	15.6	3,565	13.0	600	57	142	33	3,022	11.0
1955	274,000	5,295	4,180	15.3	3,685	13.5	645	83	129	31	3,123	11.4

TABLE 3

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	..	..	149	13·8	101	9·5	40
2	..	..	165	14·9	137	11·7	42
3	..	..	230	17·2	279	20·8	26
4	..	..	115	12·7	101	11·2	35
5	..	..	116	10·9	117	11·0	17
6	..	..	138	15·1	119	13·1	22
7	..	..	146	15·7	99	10·6	21
8	..	..	119	11·3	116	11·0	8
9	..	..	194	15·8	194	15·8	21
10	..	..	158	15·0	126	12·0	32
11	..	..	181	16·4	106	9·6	44
12	..	..	122	10·8	121	10·8	49
13	..	..	182	16·3	140	12·5	16
14	..	..	175	15·5	151	13·4	11
15	..	..	141	11·7	152	12·7	28
16	..	..	357	28·3	71	5·6	36
17	..	..	124	12·0	103	10·0	48
18	..	..	212	18·1	112	9·6	28
19	..	..	118	11·3	116	11·1	17
20	..	..	379	21·6	133	7·6	24
21	..	..	122	13·2	109	11·8	66
22	..	..	136	10·9	167	13·4	51
23	..	..	173	13·8	127	10·1	35
24	..	..	228	17·6	126	9·7	35
Whole City	..	..	4,180	15·3	3,123	11·4	31

TABLE 4

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1910	..	32.5	17.1	149
1911	..	31.3	19.6	203
1912	..	31.2	15.9	128
1913	..	31.9	18.7	169
1914	..	31.6	17.4	144
1915	..	26.9	18.4	147
1916	..	23.9	16.8	126
1917	..	20.8	16.5	116
1918	..	22.3	20.3	111
1919	..	22.5	16.2	111
1920	..	30.9	12.8	93
1921	..	29.0	14.8	134
1922	..	25.9	14.3	115
1923	..	24.6	12.7	93
1924	..	23.7	13.5	101
1925	..	22.9	13.5	106
1926	..	21.7	12.5	101
1927	..	21.2	13.4	99
1928	..	19.6	11.7	87
1929	..	19.0	15.1	105
1930	..	19.9	11.7	70
1931	..	18.8	13.1	100
1932	..	17.2	12.1	88
1933	..	16.2	12.9	89
1934	..	16.7	11.7	85
1935	..	16.6	12.3	83
1936	..	16.8	12.4	74
1937	..	16.7	13.1	81
1938	..	16.4	11.3	52
1939	..	16.3	12.3	61
1940	..	17.0	13.2	61
1941	..	17.5	12.4	63
1942	..	18.9	11.9	49
1943	..	20.6	12.7	62
1944	..	21.4	11.6	51
1945	..	19.8	11.9	50
1946	..	22.2	12.1	55
1947	..	23.5	12.1	61
1948	..	20.0	10.7	42
1949	..	18.7	11.5	34
1950	..	17.0	11.4	43
1951	..	15.8	12.9	33
1952	..	16.4	11.3	28
1953	..	16.4	10.9	28
1954	..	15.6	11.0	33
1955	..	15.3	11.4	31

TABLE 5

Vital Statistics compared with those of the 160 large towns and England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infantile Mortality Rate			Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	
1951	12·9	13·4	12·5	15·8	17·3	15·5	33	34	29	812
1952	11·3	12·1	11·3	16·4	16·9	15·3	28	31	27	1,369
1953	10·9	12·2	11·4	16·4	17·0	15·5	28	31	27	1,507
1954	11·0	12·0	11·3	15·6	16·8	15·2	33	29	26	1,251
1955	11·4	11·6	11·7	15·3	14·9	15·0	31	25	25	1,057

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1955 was 3,685. This gives a death rate of 13·5 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,614 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 3,123 (1,672 males and 1,451 females), and the death rate 11·4 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1·24 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14·1 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 11·6 per 1,000 and for the whole of England and Wales, 11·7.

The death rate of 11·4 per 1,000 was 0·4 higher than that of 1954.

The death rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 0·5 higher in 1955 than in 1954.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

						1954	1955
Tubercular Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	80	80
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc.,							
including Premature Birth			..	..	..	97	87
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	216	243
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	99	106
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	944	1,002
Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	540	512
Violence	..	..	..	..	..	116	125
Nephritis and Bright's Disease			..	..	..	34	21
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	12	18

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

						1954	1955
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	0	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	0	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	..					6	1

Lead Poisoning

Year					No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1939	..	..	..	..	5	—
1940	..	..	..	..	4	2
1941	..	..	..	..	5	3
1942	..	..	..	..	8	4
1943	..	..	..	..	2	1
1944	..	..	..	..	—	—
1945	..	..	..	..	—	—
1946	..	..	..	..	—	—
1947	..	..	..	..	—	—
1948	..	..	..	..	1	1
1949	..	..	..	..	2	1
1950	..	..	..	..	—	1
1951	..	..	..	..	—	—
1952	..	..	..	..	—	—
1953	..	..	..	..	—	—
1954	..	..	..	..	—	—
1955	..	..	..	..	—	—

Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 512, a decrease of 28 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1.869 and in England and Wales the rate was 2.056.

TABLE 6—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1955.

Causes of Death		WARDS																																											
		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
All causes { Certified .. Uncertified		61	40	74	63	133	146	62	39	50	67	67	52	58	41	62	54	88	65	61	61	45	64	57	79	61	83	68	76	76	34	37	53	50	67	45	56	60	71	62	—	—			
Tuberculosis-respiratory		3	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	4	1	6	1	3	1	2	1	—	2	2	5	2	4	—	2	2	—	2	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—			
Tuberculosis—other ..		1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Syphilitic disease ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diphtheria ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningococcal Infections ..		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases ..		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasm—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stomach ..		3	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	2	5	3	1	3	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—		
Lung, Bronchus ..		5	—	3	—	5	—	3	1	5	2	1	1	3	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	1	4	1	6	1	4	—	—	3	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Breast ..		—	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus ..		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ..		5	2	1	1	5	4	6	3	9	9	5	3	8	1	2	4	9	12	5	5	2	7	6	5	10	7	4	6	4	1	2	2	6	4	2	5	13	2	2	1	—	—		
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diabetes ..		—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..		6	3	6	6	18	25	6	3	3	10	7	5	5	9	7	6	9	15	7	3	8	7	6	7	9	7	13	10	17	2	4	7	10	6	5	10	7	9	9	9	9	9		
Coronary Disease, Angina		8	4	11	—	6	7	6	5	6	4	12	6	13	7	13	10	17	2	3	4	6	9	8	16	8	10	6	15	8	5	4	11	6	12	3	5	4	8	8	8	8			

TABLE 6—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1955.

Causes of Death	WARDS								Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the district																TOTAL DEATHS whether of "Residents," or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District									
	21		22		23		24		All Ages				Under 1 year		1 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years						45 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F	M	F	T
All causes { Certified .. Uncertified	54	55	90	77	71	56	75	51	1,672	1,451	3,123	82	47	4	4	2	9	14	5	19	8	102	61	529	332	445	389	475	596	858	756	1614		
Tuberculosis—respiratory	1	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	54	19	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tuberculosis—other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Syphilitic disease ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Infective & Para- sitic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasm— Stomach ..	1	2	5	4	3	2	2	2	53	49	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lung, Bronchus ..	2	—	5	1	3	1	3	1	77	13	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Breast ..	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	47	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uterus ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Malignant & Lym- phatic Neoplasms ..	4	4	4	7	5	3	4	3	127	104	231	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	9	9	40	39	37	29	40	23	62	72	134	—		
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	9	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diabetes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	11	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vascular Lesions of Ner- vous System ..	5	7	8	11	3	12	5	7	156	219	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coronary Disease, Angina	9	4	15	8	7	7	13	5	245	141	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 6—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1955—*continued*

Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	—	5	—	1	2	1	43	49	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	15	6	17	18	9	25	25	17	42
Other Heart Disease	9	14	16	13	13	5	9	11	234	290	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	12	6	54	39	51	58	115	186	77	134	211
Other Circulatory Dis'se	1	4	5	5	6	2	4	2	68	66	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	16	8	25	18	24	38	28	29	57	
Influenza	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	10	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	2	4	3	—	2	2	
Pneumonia	4	—	2	2	4	3	2	1	60	46	106	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	20	7	14	11	17	23	47	35	82
Bronchitis	8	4	12	4	5	3	7	5	162	81	243	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	45	10	57	30	55	39	50	18	68	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	4	2	5	1	2	1	73	17	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	40	3	18	3	10	10	32	10	42	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	3	3	3	2	14	9	23	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	7	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	3	1	7	9	16	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	10	21	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	10	1	1	3	2	11	10	21	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	9	—	9	—	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
Congenital Malformations	1	1	3	—	—	2	2	1	23	17	40	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	26	23	49	
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	4	8	4	8	7	6	9	7	139	145	284	54	29	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	8	9	20	31	20	25	30	49	144	124	268	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	17	7	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	19	5	24	
All other Accidents	—	1	2	1	3	2	—	3	38	30	68	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	11	3	2	3	6	18	34	26	60		
Suicide	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	20	12	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	9	3	3	3	6	2	1	2	1	3	
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
TOTALS	54	55	90	77	71	56	75	51	1,672	1,451	3,123	82	47	4	4	2	9	14	5	19	8102	61	529	332	445	389	475	596	858	756	1,614	

PART 2



INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	230
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	78
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	33·9
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	227
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0·0

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0·84 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1955 was 0·0.

Diphtheria

For the fourth year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	6
Number of cases removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	6
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	100
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	6
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0·0

Arrangements have been made for the inoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas

There were 21 cases notified during the year and in 20 cases the diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1954, 29 cases were notified with no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Nineteen cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year and nine confirmed bacteriologically. There were four deaths.

Encephalitis

There were two cases of the above disease notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were four confirmed cases during the year. There were no deaths. All of the four cases were Paralytic.

Dysentery

There were 119 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, of which 118 cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There were no cases of malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia

The number of cases notified during the year was:—Influenzal Pneumonia, 5, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 114. The number of deaths was:—Influenza, 18, being equal to a rate of 0·66 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 106 being equal to a rate of 0·387 per 1,000 of the population.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

Two cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum was notified during the year.

Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1955, there were 1,765 cases notified.

There were three deaths during 1955, compared with 0 in 1954 and 1 in 1953.

The death rate from Measles in 1955 was 0·011 per 1,000 of the population.

Whooping Cough

There was one death from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with none in 1954.

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939 and during 1955, there were 216 cases notified.

Food Poisoning

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

1st Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
2nd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3rd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
4th Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total								19

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks Nil ; Total Cases Nil.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks 1 ; Total Cases 4.

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified 0; Unknown Cause 15.

Over the country as a whole, outbreaks of Food Poisoning occur with regrettable frequency, and I wish to emphasise again, the need for "cold storage" of food after preparation, for good personal hygiene amongst food handlers, and for the strict attention to the hygiene of the preparation premises and delivery vehicles.

In this connection, I am pleased to draw attention to the courses in Food Hygiene which are being run by the North Staffs. Technical College, and which I hope will be very well attended. Employers of catering staffs would gain much from personal attendance at these courses, and by actively encouraging in every way their employees to attend.

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

Three-hundred and thirty-six cases of Pulmonary and twenty-seven cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 73 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is equal to a death rate of 0·266 per 1,000; in 1954, there were 74 deaths and a death rate of 0·270. In 1955, the death rate for England and Wales was 0·131 per 1,000 (Males 0·195; Females 0·072).

There were 7 deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary equal to a rate of 0·026 per 1,000. In 1954, there were 6 deaths and a death rate of 0·22 per 1,000. In 1955, the rate for England and Wales was 0·015 (Males 0·017; Females 0·015).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0·292 per 1,000 compared with 0·146 in England and Wales.

One of the deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis occurred in a child between one year and five years and there was one death from Tubercular Meningitis.

THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC, 1955

by Dr. F. A. SMITH, Chest Consultant

Diagnosis, treatment and after care of pulmonary tuberculosis is based on the Chest Clinic at Wellesley Street, Shelton, with the help and co-operation of the Mass Radiography Unit at Hartshill, the General Practitioners, the Public Health Department and the Physicians of the main Hospitals.

During 1955, 336 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) regulations, made up as follows:—

Table 1
New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

	Number	Per Cent.
Men. 	163	48·51
Women 	113	33·63
Children 	60	17·86
TOTAL ..	336	100·0

There were 13 more men; 12 fewer women; 34 more children notified in 1955 than in 1954.

Table 2
Notifications, 1955—Pulmonary Cases

The age distribution of the new cases notified in 1955 is as follows:—

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
$\frac{1}{2}$ –3 ..	8	4.04	10	7.24
4–6 ..	9	4.55	7	5.07
7–9 ..	7	3.54	1	0.72
10–12 ..	8	4.04	1	0.72
13–15 ..	3	1.52	6	4.34
16–20 ..	8	4.04	17	12.32
21–25 ..	6	3.03	15	10.87
26–30 ..	14	7.08	16	11.60
31–35 ..	17	8.58	13	9.42
36–40 ..	12	6.06	11	8.00
41–45 ..	15	7.58	7	5.07
46–50 ..	15	7.58	12	8.7
51–55 ..	21	10.60	7	5.07
56–60 ..	20	10.10	5	3.62
61–65 ..	19	9.60	6	4.34
66–70 ..	12	6.06	4	2.9
71–75 ..	2	1.00	—	—
Over 75 ..	2	1.00	—	—
TOTALS ..	198	100.00	138	100.00

The source of Pulmonary cases notified during the year was as follows:—

Table 3
Source of New Cases

Source	Number	% of Total
General Practitioner ..	156	46.43
Mass Radiography ..	99	29.46
Contacts	40	11.91
Hospitals	33	9.82
Others	8	2.38
TOTALS	336	100.0

Other Forms of Tuberculosis

There were 27 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis. These cases are made up as follows:—

Table 4

	Under 1	1—5	6—25	26—45	46—65	Totals
Tuberculour						
Meningitis ..	1	—	1	—	—	2
Glands of Neck	—	—	6	2	2	10
Bone and Joint	—	1	4	1	1	7
Skin ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Abdominal ..	—	—	2	2	1	5
Genito Urinary	—	—	1	1	—	2
TOTALS ..	1	2	14	6	4	27

DEATHS

During 1955, there were 73 deaths directly attributable to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and in two additional cases tuberculosis of the lungs was noted as an associated but not the principal cause of death. Deaths in 1954, totalled 74.

Of the 73 deaths in 1955, 20 were not notified in life as suffering from tuberculosis, equal to 27·4% of the total. Investigation into these 20 deaths shows that seven (nearly one-third) died in Hospital. Two of the seven were known to have been diagnosed as tuberculous during life, one of these two cases died after lobectomy.

Of the other five, two were known at the Chest Clinic, one was a case of spontaneous pneumothorax and the other had a normal chest X-ray eight months before death. Cause of death in this last case was certified as “chronic tuberculous abdominal glands.” The remaining three cases were not known at the Chest Clinic and had never attended.

Thirteen cases not notified in life died at home. Two of these were over 80, six were between 60 and 70 and five were between 50 and 60, only three of these thirteen cases were known to have attended the Chest Clinic. One was a miner a known case of Pneumoconiosis from whom tubercle bacilli had never been recovered during life, one had been discharged, recovered in 1938, and had not been re-notified and the other was lost sight of.

It would appear, therefore, that (1) Medical Officers in General Hospitals still do not notify known cases of tuberculosis and, (2) that ten cases out of a total of thirteen who died at home were certified as having died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, although evidence supporting this diagnosis has not been supplied to the Chest Clinic.

As to examination of Contacts of cases of tuberculosis notified after death, it has been our experience that such contacts are reluctant to attend the Chest Clinic and only in eight out of the twenty families concerned did the contacts report for examination and X-ray.

Of the two deaths from Meningitis, one child of $2\frac{1}{2}$ had had B.C.G. shortly after birth, while the father and an aunt were in a Sanatorium. Both took their own discharge while their sputum was still positive, and at post-mortem, the organism received from the child's body was found to be of the human type.

The following (Table 5) gives a report of the work carried out at the Chest Clinic during 1955 with comparative figures for the years 1950 to 1954.

Table 5

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
New patients examined excluding contacts ..	3,385	3,748	3,569	3,895	3,062	2,704
New contacts examined ..	668	846	1,006	668	807	753
Patients attendances ..	17,421	17,935	17,793	17,584	18,562	17,716
X-ray Examinations ..	15,748	16,750	17,635	15,884	16,401	16,371
Mantoux tests	1,640	2,006	1,771	3,894	4,320	2,350
Artificial Pneumothorax & Pneumoperitoneum Refills	3,806	3,695	4,014	4,895	5,093	5,229
Examinations of persons referred by Medical Boards under the N.S. (Armed Forces) Act, 1939	42	45	51	65	20	25
Visits by Health Visitors to patients' homes ..	8,662	6,338	5,825	5,236	2,853	3,765
B.C.G. Vaccinations ..	—	—	225	163	230	228

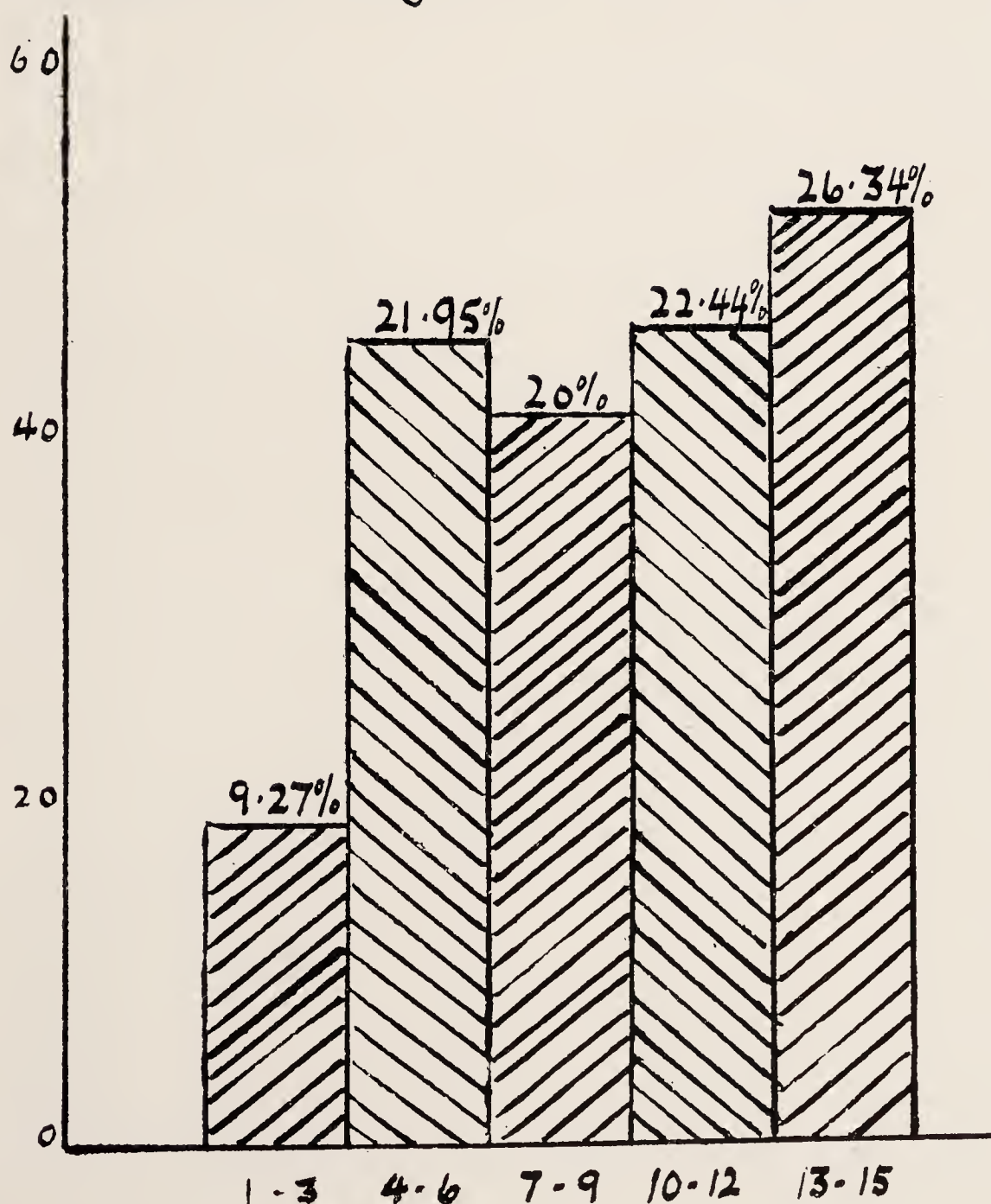
At the end of December, 1955, there were 2,284 notified cases of tuberculosis on the Clinic Register of which 2,092 (91·59%) were pulmonary and 192 (8·41%) were non-pulmonary.

The sex and age distribution of the cases of chest disease are given in the following table (Table 6) and the accompanying graphs.

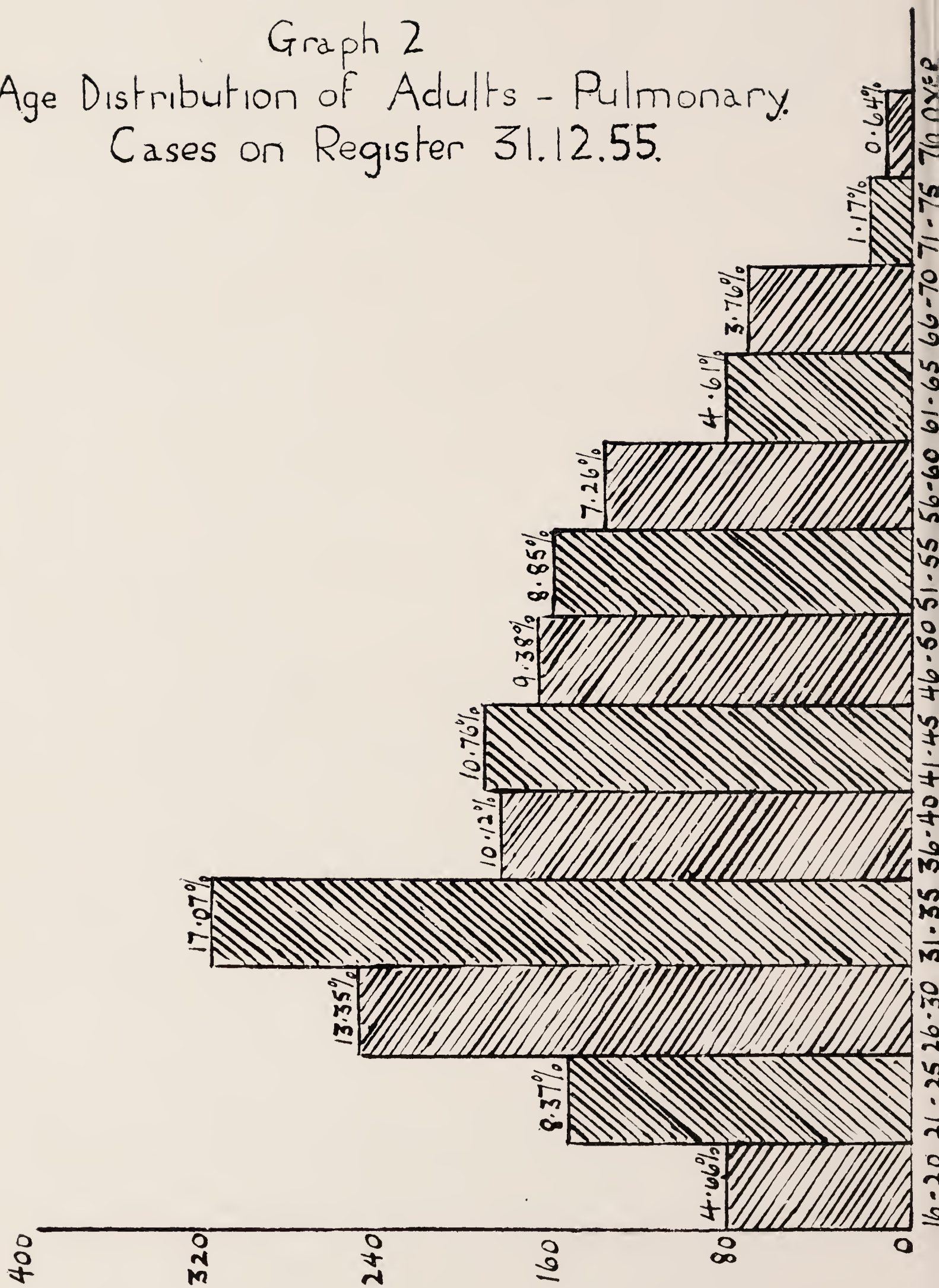
Table 6—Sex Distribution of Pulmonary Cases

	Number	Per Cent.
Men	1,081	51.67
Women	806	38.53
Children	205	9.80
TOTAL	2,092	100.00

Graph 1.
Age Distribution, Children - Pulmonary
Cases on Register 31.12.55



Graph 2
Age Distribution of Adults - Pulmonary
Cases on Register 31.12.55.



Three-hundred and thirty-six new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1955. The number taken on to the register in 1955 is made up as follows:—

Table 7
New Cases on Register—1955

	Number	Per Cent.
Men .. .	163	48·51
Women .. .	113	33·63
Children .. .	60	17·86
TOTAL ..	336	100·00

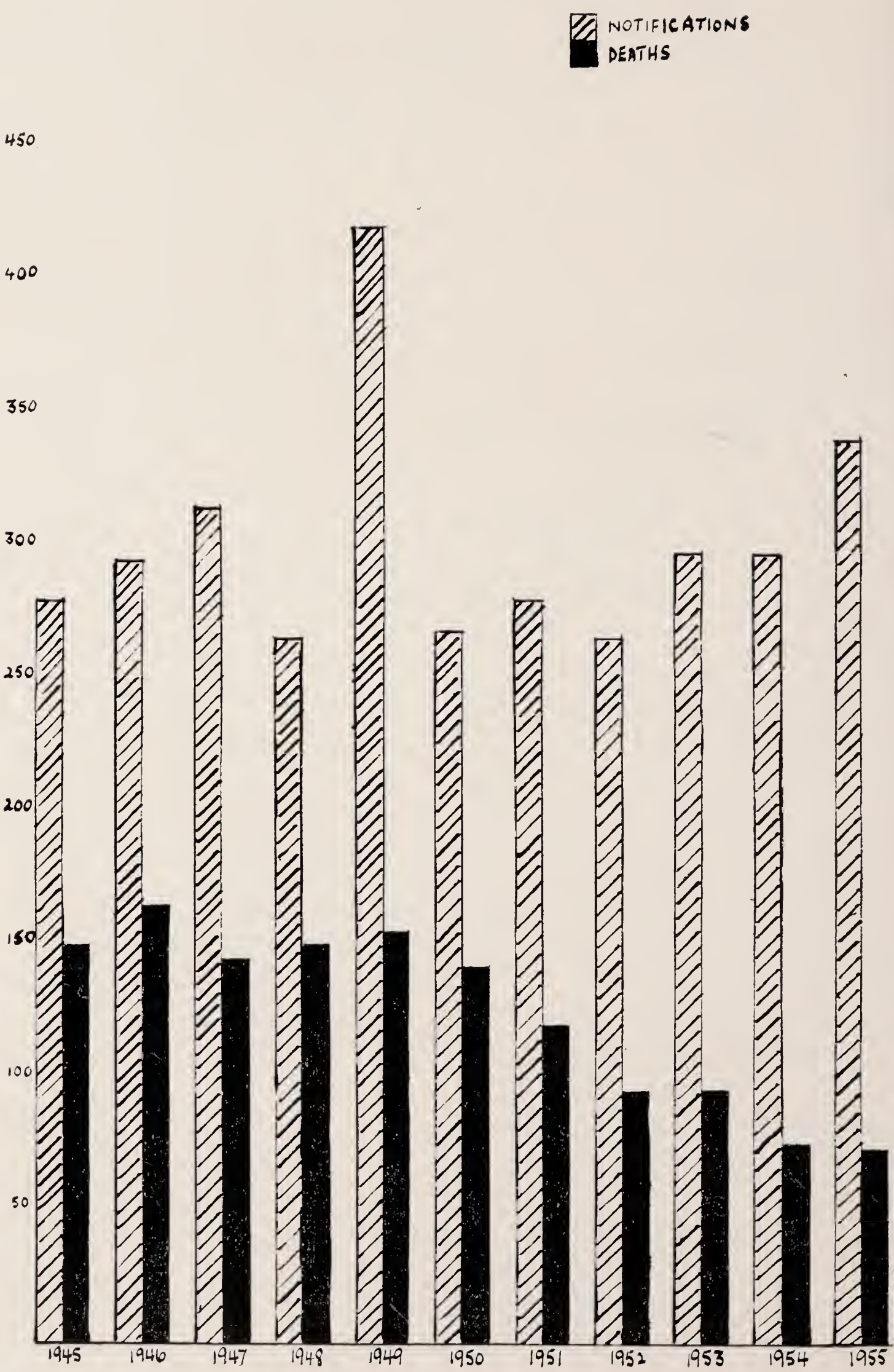
Of the new cases notified during the year, 121 (36·01%) became positive, i.e., had tubercle bacilli recovered by one means or another from their sputum. The total number of sputum positive cases on the register in the last six months of 1955 was only 117 or 5·59% of the total pulmonary cases on the register. A total of 1147 patients known to have had a positive sputum at some time are at present on the register. The age distribution of these patients at the end of 1955 is in Table 8 below:—

Table 8
Age Distribution of Cases who have at one time been Positive and are on the Register at 31.12.55, i.e., R.B. Cases on Register

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 ..	—	—	—	—
4—6 ..	1	0·15	—	—
7—9 ..	—	—	—	—
10—12 ..	—	—	—	—
13—15 ..	3	0·45	2	0·42
16—20 ..	11	1·64	19	3·98
21—25 ..	28	4·18	65	13·63
26—30 ..	80	11·94	82	17·19
31—35 ..	123	18·36	93	19·50
36—40 ..	72	10·75	49	10·27
41—45 ..	82	12·24	39	8·18
46—50 ..	80	11·94	29	6·08
51—55 ..	70	10·45	19	3·98
56—60 ..	60	8·95	19	3·98
61—65 ..	27	4·03	10	2·10
66—70 ..	24	3·58	31	6·5
71—75 ..	7	1·04	13	2·72
75 and over ..	2	0·30	7	1·47
TOTALS ..	670	100·00	477	100·00

The relationship of notifications to deaths from tuberculosis in the years 1945 to 1955 is given in Graph 3.

Graph 3
Comparison of Notifications to Deaths from Tuberculosis
1945 - 1955



The number of genito urinary cases of proved tuberculous disease on the register at the end of 1955 was seven.

Residence of Cases on Register

For the purpose of visiting by the Clinic nurses the City is divided into five areas as noted below. The numbers of new and old cases on the register according to the five areas is as follows:—

Table 9

Area No.	Districts	No. of new cases	New Cases % of Total	No. of old cases	Old Cases % of all Cases
Area 1	Comprising Tunstall, Chell Heath, Ball Green, Sandyford, Goldenhill, Pittshill, Newchapel, Brindley Ford	65	17.91	500	21.89
Area 2	Comprising Part Burslem, Cobridge, Sneyd Green, Birches Head, Bucknall, inc. Bentilee and Ubbertley..	69	19.01	441	19.31
Area 3	Comprising Northwood, Hanley, Shelton, Part Stoke, Hanford, Trent Vale, Trentham, Hartshill, Basford ..	69	19.01	449	19.66
Area 4	Comprising Meir, Longton, Blurton ..	97	26.72	512	22.42
Area 5	Comprising Fenton, Stoke, Abbey Hulton, Part Burslem, Smallthorne, Norton ..	63	17.35	382	16.72
	TOTALS	363	100.00	2,284	100.00

As there are now five full-time Nurses at the Clinic, the visiting areas have been re-orientated. It would appear that the large number of cases resident in area 4 is partly due to a shift of population to the new Blurton and Meir Estates from the other areas.

Contacts

During 1955, 2,460 contacts both adult and children were examined and X-rayed at the Clinic. Of these, 753 were new contacts giving a ratio of 2·07 persons examined and X-rayed for each new case of tuberculosis diagnosed during the year; 40 cases of tuberculosis were found among the 2,460 contacts seen, equal to a rate of 1·63% of all contacts and 5·3% of the new contacts seen.

All contacts up to the age of 21 are routine tuberculin tested and the figures for those found to be positive and negative are given in Table 10 below. Children over the age of 15 are considered as adults. Those previously known to be positive do not of course, need to be re-tested.

Table 10

	<i>Contacts New and Old Examined in 1955</i>				
	Adults		Children		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Mantoux positive 1 in 1,000 or 1 in 100 ..	30	20	38	37	125
Mantoux Neg.	8	21	49	73	151
Vaccinated with B.C.G.	7	8	96	117	228
Cases of Tuberculosis found among contacts	9	5	14	12	40
TOTALS	54	54	197	239	544

No time limit is fixed for the follow-up of contacts. In other words supervision of contacts is continued even when children have moved into the age groups generally considered to be less susceptible to the disease and the frequency of clinical and X-ray examination and the period of years for which supervision is maintained is based on the individual circumstances applying in each case. General practitioners are invited to send contacts at any time if they should think examination and X-ray necessary and we have excellent co-operation and help from the City School Health Service and the Consultant paediatricians at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the City General Hospital.

B.C.G. Vaccinations

B.C.G. Preventative Vaccination at the Chest Clinic was started in 1952, and has continued since. The following groups are eligible:—

- (1) Contacts found to be Mantoux negative during routine examination.
- (2) Nurses found Mantoux negative and working in local hospitals and sanatoria and persons known to be at risk, e.g., medical students, ward orderlies, etc.
- (3) Prospective teachers.
- (4) New born babies of tuberculous mothers in maternity wards of local hospitals.

In December, 1953, the Ministry gave permission for children of 13 years of age who were Mantoux negative to be offered B.C.G. vaccination. After consultation with Dr. Hamilton and the School Health Service it was decided that School Medical Officers should take over the B.C.G. vaccination in schools, and this arrangement has continued ever since.

During 1955, 228 patients were successfully vaccinated at the Chest Clinic. The age groups were as follows:—

Table 11

B.C.G. Vaccinations at the Chest Clinic

	Under 1 year	1—2	2—5	5—10	10—15	15 and over	Total
Males ..	22	3	20	28	23	7	103
Females ..	40	6	21	28	22	8	125
TOTAL ..	62	9	41	56	45	15	228

In addition:—

- (1) *Haywood Hospital*. Ten Nurses were vaccinated.
- (2) *City General Hospital*. One-hundred and twenty-four nurses were Mantoux tested—of which 23 were vaccinated with B.C.G.
- (3) *Bucknall Hospital*. Three nurses were successfully vaccinated.
- (4) *Pre-Nursing Centre, Stanley Street, Tunstall*. Sixty-eight students of the above Centre were Mantoux tested, and the negative reactors were vaccinated.

At one School, 52 children were Mantoux tested and 16 children who were negative and active contacts of a teacher who had developed tuberculosis were vaccinated with B.C.G.

The School Medical Officers have continued Mantoux testing school-leavers and vaccinating the negative reactors; during 1955, 1,153 children were successfully vaccinated.

B.C.G. Reviews

All B.C.G. vaccinated cases were reviewed annually and X-rayed, and each patient's doctor is kept informed. During 1955, there were 204 reviews.

Institutional Treatment

A total of 207 adult beds were available for treatment during 1955. 56 Beds are available at Bagnall Children's Sanatorium.

Admissions during 1955 to the different sanatoria have been as follows:—

Table 12—Admissions to Sanatoria

	Cheshire Joint Sanat'm	Stanfield	City General Sanat'm	Bagnall Sanat'm	TOTAL
Males	88	137	77	—	302
Females	71	51	73	—	195
Children	—	—	—	82	82
TOTALS	159	188	150	82	579

Thanks are expressed to Dr. Peter Edwards, M.B.E., Medical Superintendent of the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for the increased number of beds made available to Stoke patients. This number was 52 in 1952, but has averaged 90 in 1955. 71 Beds are available at Stanfield, 40 male, 31 female; and 46 at the City General Sanatorium comprising 20 male and 26 female.

Irregular discharges, i.e., for various reasons and against medical advice of patients from the different sanatoria during 1955, were as follows:—

Table 13—Irregular Discharges from Sanatoria

	Cheshire Joint Sanatorium	Stanfield Sanatorium	City General Sanatorium	TOTAL
Males ..	11	8	5	24
Females ..	9	9	7	25
TOTAL ..	20	17	12	49

117 Adult beds and 56 children's beds are under the direct care of the Chest Clinic. The use of these beds and of the beds at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium has been based on the following scheme which works very well in practice.

Early cases with minimal lesions and patients with lesions suitable for surgical treatment are admitted to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium. Cases which have been "cooled off" by preliminary treatment in Stanfield or the City General Sanatorium are transferred to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for permanent collapse treatment by thoracoplasty or for resection. Clinical conferences are held at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for the discussion of such cases and of other difficult cases.

A circulation of patients thus goes on between the various sanatoria and it is hoped that this scheme will be extended in the future.

Stanfield Sanatorium is used partly for preliminary treatment as mentioned above but is in general occupied by the older age groups of men and women who, because of their age or their type of disease, are not suitable for collapse therapy or for surgical treatment. Cases of pneumoconiosis and silicosis are also admitted to Stanfield for treatment which is based on the methods in use at the hospital attached to the Pneumoconiosis Research Centre at Llandough, near Cardiff. Physiotherapy and various diagnostic procedures for patients in Stanfield Sanatorium have been possible only with the co-operation of the Staff at the Haywood Hospital.

The City General Sanatorium beds are used for the admissions of tuberculous cases from general wards of the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary and of the City General Hospital. Emergency cases of haemorrhage from the lungs and the emergency cases requiring urgent treatment can be admitted immediately. A certain amount of collapse treatment is carried out and a small number of cases are treated by thoracoplasty or resection by the kind co-operation of Mr. Gordon Crowe, visiting Consultant Surgeon.

At the City General Sanatorium, there is also established a unit for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis complicated by diabetes. Dr. C. H. Catlin undertakes the treatment of the diabetes and also runs a follow-up clinic which works in co-operation with the Chest Clinic. At the end of 1955, there were 27 diabetic patients on the tuberculosis register and 5 required admission to the Sanatorium during the year.

Similarly, the City General Sanatorium runs a pregnancy-tuberculous unit. Tuberculous women are admitted before and after confinement as is considered necessary and such cases are also visited in the ante-natal and post-natal wards at the City General Hospital through the co-operation and help of Mr. Harold Burton and Mr. L. M. Edwards the visiting obstetricians, who also inform the Chest Clinic of any patient giving a history of chest trouble on their first attendance at the ante-natal clinics.

Table 14
Admissions to Sanatorium Block, City General Hospital

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Ad.	Dis.	Died	Ad.	Dis.	Died
Tuberculosis ..	44	47	4	45	31	—
Silicosis ..	11	8	1	2	1	1
Bronchiectasis	5	5	—	9	6	—
Diabetes ..	2	—	1	3	2	—
Cancer of Lung	11	5	2	1	—	1
Lung Abscess..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Collapse Lobe.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Empyema ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
P.N. Cases ..	—	—	—	11	7	—
N.T.B. ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ..	77	68	9	72	47	3

An excellent arrangement also exists in the routine X-raying by the Mass Radiography Unit of all expectant mothers attending the City Ante-natal Welfare Clinics.

General Practitioners may also refer expectant mothers to the Mass Radiography Unit. Thus it is hoped that soon, all expectant mothers in the City will be X-rayed as a routine early in their pregnancy.

All tuberculous mothers having babies either at home or in hospital are offered B.C.G. vaccination for the baby and during 1955, 62 such babies were successfully vaccinated.

Bagnall Sanatorium

Fifty-six beds (26 for boys, 14 for girls and 16 cots) are available at Bagnall Hospital for the treatment of primary tuberculous infections in children up to the age of 15. A few beds are also in constant use as a preventative measure where home conditions are bad or where no isolation from a positive sputum case can be arranged at home. An X-ray and small screening apparatus is available for the radiological supervision and control of cases.

As children suffering from primary tuberculosis are not usually very ill it is possible to maintain their schooling while in Bagnall and this very important matter is taken care of by two full-time teachers.

During 1955, 89 cases were admitted to Bagnall and 82 discharged. An analysis of the cases admitted in 1955 is given in the table below:—

Table 15

Analysis of Cases Admitted to Bagnall Sanatorium in 1955

Type of Lesion	Boys Number	Girls Number	TOTAL
Enlarged hilar glands ..	23	21	44
Collapsed segments or lobes ..	6	3	9
Pleural effusions	6	2	8
Ruptured glands into bronchus	7	5	12
Tuberculous glands of neck ..	4	1	5
Abdominal tuberculosis ..	1	1	2
Lobectomy (Convalescent) ..	1	1	2
Bronchiectasis	3	4	7
Prevention cases	—	—	—
TOTALS	51	38	89

Dental Treatment

Fully equipped dental surgeries exist at all the sanatoria except Stanfield, but arrangements are in hand to remedy this deficiency. Adequate and satisfactory treatment under the direction of Mr. Brian Hales is given to all in-patients and consideration is being given to a scheme for treatment of sputum positive cases attending the Chest Clinic.

Non-tuberculous Chest Diseases

A considerable number of patients attending the Chest Clinic are found to be suffering from disease of the lung other than tuberculosis.

Through the kind co-operation of Mr. J. M. Sanderson, F.R.C.S., Visiting Consultant Thoracic Surgeon to the group, cases of cancer of the lung and other conditions requiring urgent surgical treatment can be referred to him. During 1955, 58 cases were referred and after treatment remained under supervision at the Chest Clinic.

THE WELFARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS

During 1955, the T.B. Welfare Section of the Public Health Department became more widely known and used by the patients, the department being in its second year. This Welfare Section is located at the Chest Clinic so as to obtain the best possible co-ordination in the work.

The following gives a brief report of work covered by the section.

Clinic

Number of patients and dependants interviewed	1,484
Number of patients referred to the National Assistance Board	119
Bedding placed on loan from Public Health Department to patients	13
Garden shelter placed on loan	1
Free milk allowed by the City to new cases	11
Clothing given to patients and families through W.V.S. and the Welfare Department	128
Furniture given by W.V.S. for a single person	1
Home Help recommended	1
Meals on Wheels recommended	1
Red Cross food parcels recommended	1
Handicrafts recommended	2
Admission of children to residential and day nurseries ..	16
Convalescent cases—Adults	8
Children	2
Number of visits paid by the Welfare Officer to homes of patients	235

The N.A.P.T. convalescent holiday scheme was used by the Public Health Department for five tuberculous cases. These patients were sent to Margate, Broadstairs and the Isle of Wight for a period of two weeks.

Sanatoria

Regular visits of twice monthly to all patients at Stanfields and City General Hospital Sanatoria and once monthly to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium have been continued.

The R.O.F. Radway Green and Swynnerton and Messrs. Josiah Wedgwoods Ltd., have continued with their very generous gifts to the Stanfields Sanatorium, Bagnall Hospital and the City General Sanatorium respectively, and both staff as well as patients are most grateful to the factories for all their kindnesses.

Rehousing

The City Housing Department were responsible for 98 patients and families being rehoused during 1955. One-hundred and twenty-eight medical certificates regarding rehousing were issued, and 21 requests were made for the Sanitary Inspector's investigation of bad housing conditions.

Rehabilitation

During 1955, 198 patients recommenced employment, of whom 4 were accepted for Government training courses preparatory to working.

The two training schemes which started with Pottery factories in 1954 continued, with another 20 men and women being accepted during the year.

Another pottery firm also took seven patients, and five recommenced employment as trainees with a glass factory at Stone. All employers have been extremely helpful and indeed, most interested in absorbing further disabled persons into their industries, and we are greatly indebted to them.

The Welfare Officer continued to visit factories personally in an endeavour to obtain more suitable light work for the tuberculous, and in all paid fifteen calls to local manufacturers. In April, 1955, the British Pottery Manufacturers Federation were approached regarding the problem of the lack of employment for patients, and as a result, further vacancies were made available by pottery firms and were filled by patients. It is pleasing to note that when the Mass Radiography Unit visited factories where tuberculous cases had been rehabilitated not one of the new cases picked up were contacts of the trainees.

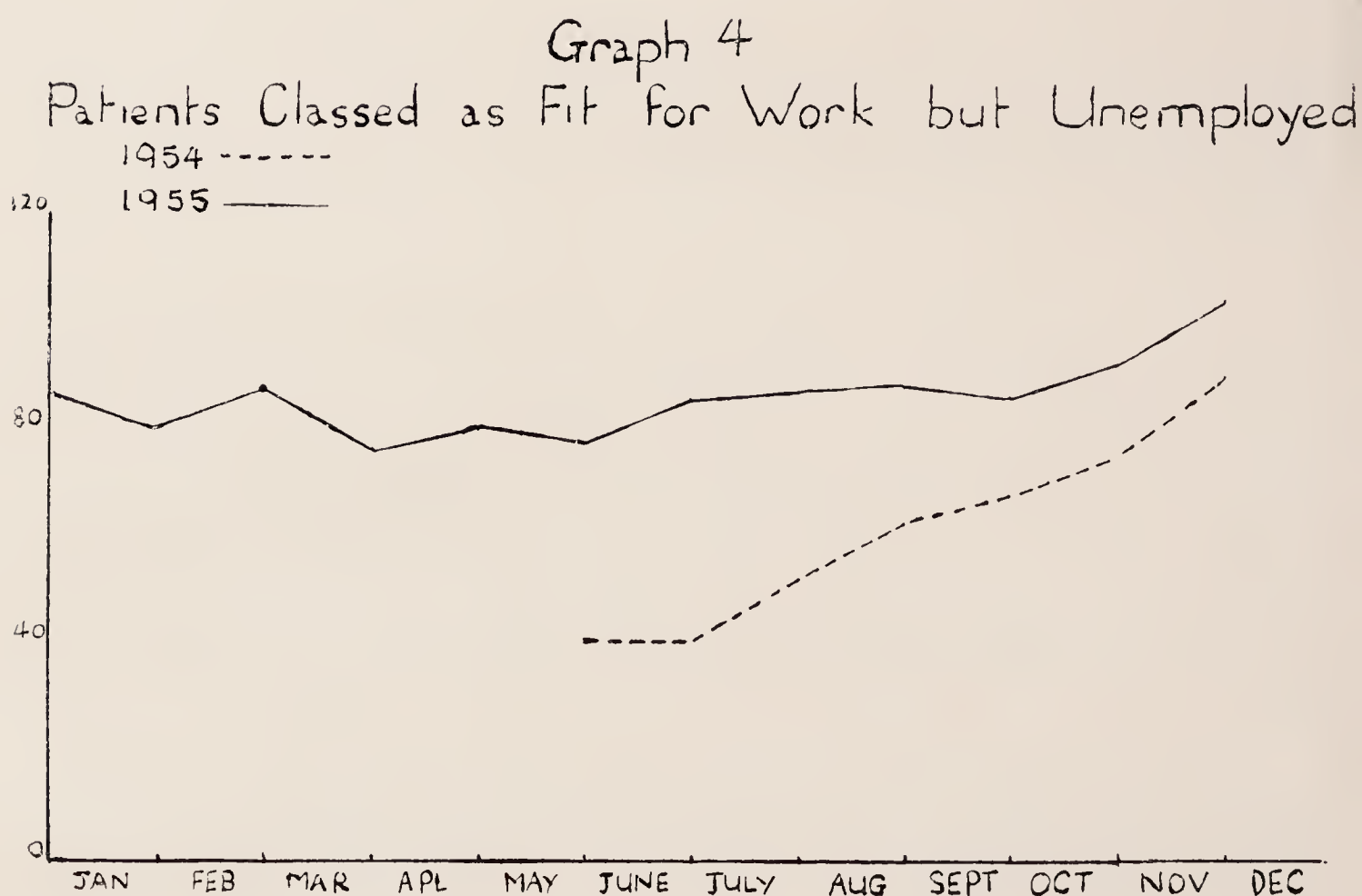
Over the year, the average number who were classed as fit for employment, but were not working was 89 (*see* graph No. 4). The monthly average of the new cases being classed as fit for employment was 23, whereas the monthly figure for patients recommencing work was approximately 16.

The difficulties in placing tuberculous patients into light work are not only because of the lack of suitable jobs in the main local industries Pottery and Mining, but also the fact that the majority of those employable are in the older age group. (*See* graph) 5.

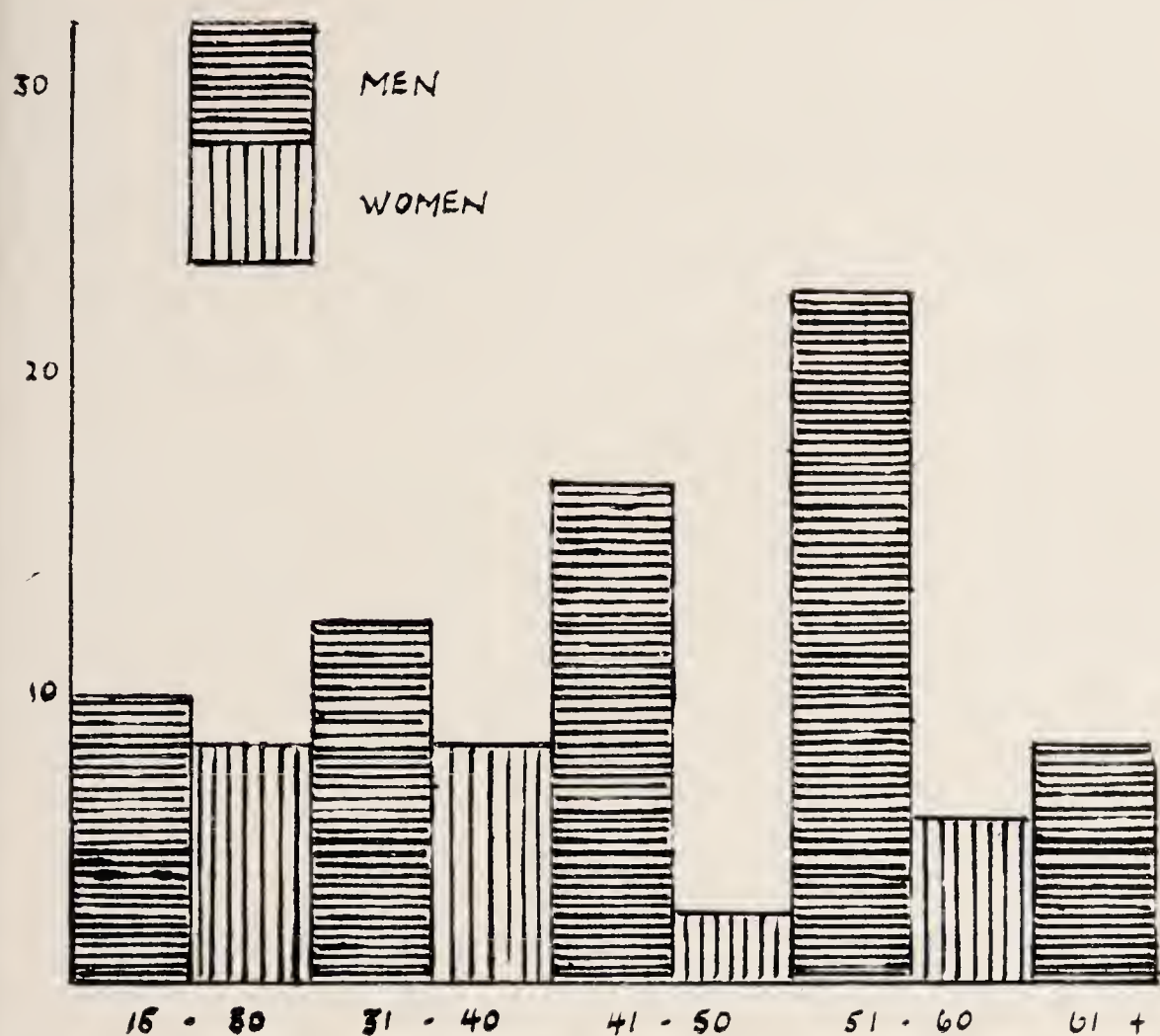
The various offices of the Ministry of Labour and Youth Employment Bureaux have continued to help patients, and the Stoke-on-Trent Disablement Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Labour (of which the Welfare Officer is a member) have discussed the employment situation of the tuberculous and suggestions regarding the solving of the problem have also been discussed at Regional and National Level.

In the follow-up of the 198 patients who commenced employment during 1955 it is encouraging to find that only 26 had terminated their work for various personal reasons, 10 for domestic reasons, 1 for ill-health other than tuberculosis, and 4 ceased work to undergo further treatment, and that 155 were still in employment.

A clerical assistant, Miss Forrester was appointed to the Welfare Department at the end of December.



Graph 5
Age Groups of Patients Fit for Work but Unemployed



REPORT ON B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1954/55

The attached tables show the numerical result of the first year of the B.C.G. vaccination of school children in Stoke-on-Trent (September 1954 to September 1955) and for the quarter September 1955 to December 1955.

It will be seen that 67·41% of parents gave consent for their children to participate in the scheme. It was found that, of the children given tuberculin skin tests, 60·63% of the boys and 60·48% of the girls required and received B.C.G. vaccination. As these children were all about 14 years old, it is hoped that the vaccination will give them a resistance to tuberculosis during their early working years.

The vaccinations "took" in all cases, their size usually being about 6 mm. in diameter, but sometimes being as small as 3 mm. or as large as 10mm. That B.C.G. vaccination is effective was shown by the skin tests done six to eight weeks after vaccination which were definitely positive in all but eight cases.

Seven children developed some local glandular enlargement following vaccination. Six of these settled down quite quickly without giving any trouble, but the seventh went on to form a small abscess. No other ill-effects or complications were noted.

The tables giving the reason why certain children were not vaccinated show that the most important reason was absence from school at the time of the skin tests or vaccination. Ninety-six boys and 117 girls fall into this category. Some of these children missed one or both skin tests, and others had both tests done but were away on the time of vaccination. In several cases, special extra visits were made at a later date to vaccinate such children, but nevertheless, absence from school will continue to be a problem in future years.

During the first year of the scheme a considerable proportion of the parents who originally refused consent were later led to change their minds following a visit and explanation by the nurse. This arrangement perforce was in abeyance owing to shortage of staff, but will be restarted early next year, for although the wording of the standard consent form would appear to render any further explanation unnecessary, there is no doubt that many refusals are purely the result of misunderstanding and failure to appreciate the implications of the scheme.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children
September to December, 1955

Number of Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Number of children in Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,602
Number whose Parents Consented	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,145
Acceptance Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.55%

Results for Quarter Ending 31st December, 1955:—

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
No. Given Skin Tests ..	548	307	855
No. Positive to 1 unit P.D.D. Tuberculin	99	31	130
No. Positive to 10 units P.P.D. Tuberculin	67	33	100
No. Given B.C.G. Vaccination	356	214	570
% Positive Reactors	30.29%	20.85%	25.57%
% Vaccinated	64.96%	69.71%	67.34%
% Conversion Post Vacc. Mantoux	99.72%	100%	99.86%

Results of Abnormalities found on X-ray examination:—

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Healed Primary Complexes ..	4	1	5
Other Chest Defects	2	1	3
Referred to Chest Clinic ..	1	1	2
Referred to Paediatrician ..	2	0	2
Under Periodic X-ray Super- vision	3	1	4

Reasons why certain children were not vaccinated:—

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Eczema	1	1	2
Consent withdrawn at time of Vaccination	1	4	5
Absent or Left School ..	41	45	86

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children
September, 1954 to September, 1955

Number of Schools	47
Number of Children in Age Group	3,329
Number of Children whose Parents Consented	2,244
Acceptance Rate	67·41%
Number of Successfully Vaccinated Children in Age Group ..	1,352
Percentage of Successfully Vaccinated Children in Age Group	40·61%

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Number of children given Skin Tests	1,171	1,073	2,244
Number of children Positive to One Unit P.P.D. Tuberculin	253	170	423
Number of children Positive to Ten Units P.P.D. Tuberculin	101	132	233
Number of children given B.C.G. Vaccination ..	710	649	1,359
	Boys	Girls	Average
Percentage of those tested who gave Positive Mantoux Readings	30·23%	28·15%	29·19%
Percentage of those tested who were given B.C.G. Vaccination	60·63%	60·48%	60·56%
Percentage Conversion of Post-Vaccination Mantoux Tests	—	—	99·48%

Results of X-ray Examinations

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Healed Primary Complexes ..	12	8	20
Other Chest Defects	4	5	9
Referred to Chest Clinic ..	1	3	4
Under Periodic X-ray Supervision	6	3	9

Reasons Why Certain Children were not Vaccinated

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Asthma—Eczema	5	4	9
Boils	2	—	2
Severe Impetigo	1	—	1
Psoriasis	—	1	1
Urticaria	1	—	1
Difficult E.S.N. Child ..	1	—	1
Recent Yellow Fever Vaccination	1	—	1
Absent or Left School ..	96	117	213

Mass Radiography of School Children in Stoke-on-Trent

Dr. Posner, Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Centre reports as follows:—

“The Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Centre has provided radiographic services for Stoke-on-Trent school children since the beginning of 1954. First a scheme for X-raying children of school leaving age was introduced and later in 1954, the unit started to X-ray all volunteers for the B.C.G.—scheme of the School Medical Service. Through these two schemes a chest X-ray is now being offered to all children of the 13-14 age group and again at the time of their leaving school.

“The surveys are being held at the unit’s base at Hartshill and the organisation, timing and marshalling of thousands of school children has been extremely efficiently handled by the officers of the School Medical Department. On some days, more than 900 children were X-rayed.

“By the end of 1955, 8,719 children had been X-rayed, 779 have already attended twice. Children whose miniature X-rays suggested significant abnormalities were recalled for full-sized films and clinically examined. All cases in need of treatment or supervision were referred to Dr. F. A. Smith at the Chest Clinic or to hospital specialists.

“Table 1 shows the number of cases of active respiratory tuberculosis found amongst the children and the prevalence rates per thousand. It will be noted, that the cases were equally divided between boys and girls. It is of some interest that among 10,000 school children examined in Birmingham during 1954, only 7 cases of active tuberculosis were detected, a rate of 0·7 per thousand, which is less than half the rates found in Stoke-on-Trent. The continuation and extension of the scheme for school children in Stoke is, therefore, clearly indicated and it is hoped that in future an even higher percentage of all children will attend.

No cases of active tuberculosis were found in the 779 children at the time of their second X-ray.

Table 1
Prevalence of Active Respiratory Tuberculosis in
Stoke-on-Trent School Children

	X-rayed	Cases of Active T.B.	Rate Per 1,000
Boys 	4,316	8	1·8
Girls 	4,403	7	1·6
TOTAL ..	8,719	15	1·7

“Table 2 shows the number of significant non-tuberculous abnormalities detected.

“The number of cases of bronchiectasis appears to be distinctively high. In the majority of cases these children had a history of preceding pertussis or pneumonia. The congenital cardiac lesions were mostly of the type of intra-arterial septal defects.

Table 2
Non-Tuberculous Abnormalities

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Bronchopneumonia	1	4	5
Bronchiectasis	7	13	20
Congenital Cardiac Lesions ..	2	3	5
Rheumatic Cardiac Lesions ..	6	4	10

Surgical Tuberculosis

Dr. D. Wainwright reports as follows:—

“During the year 1955, 17 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill, of which 6 were new cases.

“Seventeen of these cases were treated as in-patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Five have been discharged as cured or improved, and none have died.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES							New Cases
Spines						4	2
Hips						10	2
Knees						2	1
Ankles						1	1
Elbows						—	—
Fingers and Wrists						—	—
Shoulders						—	—
TOTAL ..						17	6

“During the year 1955, 17 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients and 1 of these was a new case.

CLASSIFICATION

Spine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Knee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ankle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Shoulder		..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Elbow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Wrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Pubic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL								17

“Eleven have been discharged, cured or improved.”

WRENBURY HALL COLONY

The Health Committee under the powers granted to them by Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, agreed to be responsible for the maintenance of certain patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who were, on the advice of the Medical Superintendent of the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, transferred from that Sanatorium to the above Colony.

This Colony is under the control of Cheshire County Council and the patients accommodated there are trained in various suitable types of employment with the object of rehabilitation, or eventual colonisation, that is, becoming permanent residents earning their own living.

During 1955, seventeen of these patients were admitted to the Colony, nine were discharged during the year for various reasons, one was colonised and thirteen were still being maintained there by this Authority at the end of the year.

Tuberculosis

No persons have been compulsorily removed to Hospital under either the Public Health Acts, 1925, and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, with reference to Dairy workers.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY IN STOKE-ON-TRENT, 1955

by E. POSNER,

Medical Director of Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Unit

Of the 54,000 persons X-rayed by the Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Unit in 1955, 28,000 were residents of Stoke-on-Trent. The number includes 4,800 school children who attended under the B.C.G. scheme and during their last term at school. One-hundred and three cases of active and clinically significant tuberculosis were found in persons over the age of 15, a case-finding rate of 4·5 per thousand (5·8 per thousand in men and 3·3 per thousand in women). In addition, there were six cases in children under the age of 15.

The highest rates—twelve per thousand—were found in patients referred directly by their family doctors. In industry, the case-finding rate was 4·4 per thousand, slightly lower than in the preceding years.

Table 'A' shows the age distribution of newly found active cases. In men, the case-finding rates were highest in the older age groups; in women the rates were approximately the same in all age groups.

The unit contributed 27% of all adult notifications during the year.

The Centre at Hartshill was again extensively used for X-raying National Service recruits, ante-natal cases, school children and general practitioners' patients.

In 1955, the first round of mass radiography surveys in the North Staffordshire pottery industry was concluded. The industry has now been chosen for a pilot investigation into industrial health and a short account of the mass radiography findings may be of some interest.

Mass Radiography Findings in North Staffordshire

Pottery Industry, 1952 to 1955

The surveys began in September, 1952, and were concluded in February, 1955. Over 200 factories provided facilities for organised sessions and both manufacturers and trade unionists liberally supported the investigations.

The response by operatives (Table 'B') must be considered satisfactory in view of the much lower attendances in many other industries. It is unlikely that, without compulsory or statutory measures, a much higher response can at present be achieved. The satisfactory attendance by middle-aged and elderly workers was noteworthy and helped to bring to light a considerable number of cases of silico-tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Only cases who were in need of immediate treatment, or of close supervision at the clinic, have been included as "active cases." The prevalence rate for active tuberculosis for the whole of the industry was 6.3 per thousand for men and 4.5 per thousand for women, which is higher than the rates at present being found in most other industries in England and Wales. It must, however, be stressed that, whereas many other industries in the United Kingdom had already the benefit of repeat surveys, the North Staffordshire pottery industry was examined by mass radiography for the first time. Many old-standing, chronic but infectious cases came to light and it is to be hoped that the weeding-out of chronic infectors, many of whom had been considered to be suffering from bronchitis "smoker's cough," etc., will reduce the sources of infection and the incidence of tuberculosis in the industry. Whether this is so, will be shown by the second round of surveys, which has now started.

The disease was found to be fairly evenly distributed in the main sectors of the industry (Table 'C'), but the incidence in the preparing and making shops of the general earthenware industry and sanitary earthenware industry, was much higher than in the decorating departments of the same factories (Table 'D'). In the bone china sector, these marked differences between makers and decorators of china, were absent. It is therefore, unlikely that the different incidence between earthenware makers and decorators is due to domestic environmental factors, as is sometimes suggested. It can be assumed that the higher incidence in earthenware-making shops is due to the relatively high exposure to flint-containing dust, a factor which is absent in the china industry and to the presence of a relatively large number of elderly workers with silico-tuberculosis.

The most encouraging result of the survey was the low incidence of tuberculosis in the tile industry, particularly in young tile-makers and fettlers. Here, it seems that the statutory periodical examinations introduced in 1939, together with the vast improvements in dust control, have produced excellent results.

Pneumoconiosis

Many of the cases which are shown on Table 'D', must have originated under factory conditions which do not any more exist. This applies particularly to those trades where the use of flint has been abolished altogether (china biscuit placers, oddmen, scourers and glost polishers). The high incidence of pneumoconiosis amongst earthenware towers has been the object of a detailed analysis and new dust suppression devices have been introduced. The incidence of pneumoconiosis in sanitary earthenware casters is a problem which may need further study. In china workers, a considerable number of cases of simple pneumoconiosis was found in throwers and turners. The China body does not contain much free silica and the condition is likely to be a "mixed dust" pneumoconiosis. Qualitative and quantitative dust measurements at the work-benches in china shops may produce interesting results.

TABLE A

**Mass Radiography Findings, 1955—Stoke-on-Trent Residents
Active and Clinically Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis**

M E N				W O M E N			
Age Groups	Persons X-rayed	Cases of Active Tuberculosis	Rate per 1,000	Age Groups	Persons X-rayed	Cases of Active Tuberculosis	Rate per 1,000
15—24 ..	3,310	3	0·9	15—24 ..	3,530	11	3·1
25—34 ..	2,360	9	3·8	25—34 ..	2,710	9	3·3
35—44 ..	2,000	10	5·0	35—44 ..	2,300	8	3·5
45—59 ..	2,690	32	11·9	45—59 ..	2,380	7	2·9
Over 60 ..	990	12	12·1	Over 60 ..	480	2	4·1
Total ..	11,350	66	5·8	Total ..	11,200	37	3·3

TABLE B

Response to Mass Radiography in North Staffordshire Pottery Industry
(First Attenders only)—1952-55

Occupation	M E N			W O M E N			P E R S O N S		
	Employed	X-rayed	%	Employed	X-rayed	%	Employed	X-rayed	%
Potters Millers	593	453	76.4	35	24	68.6	628	477	75.9
General Earthenware ..	7,576	5,882	77.6	15,565	12,339	79.2	23,141	18,221	78.7
Bone China	2,488	1,606	64.5	5,297	3,905	73.7	7,785	5,511	70.8
Earthenware & China ..	3,340	2,074	62.1	5,089	3,147	61.8	8,429	5,221	62.0
Glazed Tiles	3,469	2,501	72.1	3,701	3,386	91.5	7,170	5,887	82.1
Electrical Porcelain ..	1,728	1,174	67.9	2,643	1,588	60.1	4,371	2,762	63.2
Sanitary Earthenware ..	2,055	1,277	62.1	663	380	57.3	2,718	1,657	60.9
Rockingham & Jet Ware	673	462	68.6	901	689	76.5	1,574	1,151	73.1
Total	21,922	15,429	70.4	33,894	25,458	75.1	55,816	40,887	73.2

TABLE C

**Prevalence of Active Tuberculosis in North Staffordshire Pottery Industry
1952-55**

Occupation	M E N			W O M E N			P E R S O N S		
	X-rayed	Active Tb.	%	X-rayed	Active Tb.	%	X-rayed	Active Tb.	%
Potters—Mills ..	453	6	13.24	24	—	—	477	6	12.58
General Earthenware ..	5,882	40	6.80	12,339	61	4.94	18,221	101	5.54
Bone China	1,606	11	6.85	3,905	22	5.63	5,511	33	5.98
Earthenware & China ..	2,074	9	4.33	3,147	13	4.13	5,221	22	4.21
Glazed Tiles	2,501	12	4.80	3,386	11	3.25	5,887	23	3.91
Electrical Porcelain ..	1,174	6	5.11	1,588	5	3.15	2,762	11	3.98
Sanitary Earthenware ..	1,277	11	8.61	380	1	2.63	1,657	12	7.24
Rockingham & Jet Ware	462	3	6.49	689	3	4.35	1,151	6	5.21
Total	15,429	98	6.35	25,458	116	4.56	40,887	214	5.23

Ex-miners *not* included.

TABLE D

Active Tuberculosis and Pneumoconiosis in Certain Groups of Pottery Workers

M E N

Occupation	Number X-rayed	Cases of Active Tb. or “Silico-Tb.”	Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000	Cases of Simple Pneumoconiosis	Cases of Massive Fibrosis	Pneumoconiosis Rate per 1,000
Potters' Millers and Mill Labourers	261	4	15.3	31	8	149.4
Earthenware Bisc. Placers and Saggarmakers ..	624	7	11.2	33	6	62.5
E'thenware-Clay Workers	1,488	12	8.1	91	22	75.9
Earthenware and China Glost Polishers.. ..	358	1	2.8	12	15	75.4
Earthenware Dippers ..	267	3	11.2	5	1	22.5
Sanitary E'ware Casters..	419	6	14.3	30	6	85.9
China Biscuit Placers and Oddmen	267	2	7.5	22	10	119.8
China Clay Workers ..	891	4	4.5	26	2	31.4
Decorators, Maintenance and Staff Earthenware	2,603	7	2.7	—	—	—
Decorators, Maintenance and Staff Bone China	952	4	4.2	—	—	—

Ex-miners *not* included

Earthenware Biscuit Warehouse Workers ..	940	5	5.3	6	2	8.5
E'ware Clay Workers ..	3,892	29	7.4	139	24	41.9
Earthenware Towers ..	457	7	15.3	28	14	91.9
Earthenware Dippers ..	686	3	4.4	6	—	8.7
Glazed Tile Makers and Fettlers	1,085	3	2.8	32	6	35.0
China Biscuit Warehouse	296	5	16.9	14	7	70.9
China Clay Workers ..	1,160	4	3.4	5	—	4.3
Earthenware Decorators and Glost Warehouse ..	8,578	24	2.8	—	—	—
China Decorators and Glost Warehouse ..	3,250	13	4.0	—	—	—
Tile Decorators and Glost Warehouse	1,353	2	1.5	—	—	—

VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the two treatment centres in the City which are under the control of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all cases treated at the centres, and include those from outside the city area.

Wellesley Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent

				1955	1954
Number of new cases attending	..	..	..	381	353
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	567	617
Total attendances	..	..	..	3,166	2,627
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer	..	..	..	2,640	2,294
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	..	..	..	526	333
Average number of attendances per head	..	..	..	5.58	4.26
Number of cases discharged as cured	..	..	..	318	354

NEW CASES

Year	Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
1946	106	333	794	64%	1233
1947	62	183	602	71%	847
1948	58	136	553	74%	747
1949	52	113	458	74%	623
1950	40	87	430	77%	557
1951	32	110	379	73%	521
1952	19	99	378	76%	496
1953	23	67	382	81%	472
1954	18	34	301	85%	353
1955	28	50	303	80%	381

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1946	..	..	..	48	37	85
1947	..	..	..	32	13	45
1948	..	..	..	24	11	35
1949	..	..	..	18	4	22
1950	..	..	..	7	5	12
1951	..	..	..	1	—	1
1952	..	..	..	—	—	—
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	..	—	—	—
1955	..	..	..	1	—	1

North Staffordshire Infirmary

				1955	1954
Number of new cases attending	..	..	..	202	202
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	445	471
Total attendances	..	..	..	4,675	5,622
Number of attendances for individual attention of					
Medical Officer	..	..	..	3,509	4,191
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	..			1,166	1,431
Average number of attendances per head	..	..		10.5	8.9
Number of cases discharged as cured	..	..	..	189	202

NEW CASES

Year		Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
1946	..	124	139	396	60.1%	659
1947	..	82	92	225	56.4%	399
1948	..	84	52	266	65.7%	405
1949	..	52	36	273	75.6%	361
1950	..	54	35	266	74.9%	355
1951	..	42	30	250	77.6%	322
1952	..	50	29	185	70.1%	264
1953	..	34	35	190	73.4%	259
1954	..	25	14	165	81.7%	202
1955	..	24	18	160	79.2%	202

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1946	..	..	..	38	22	60
1947	..	..	..	13	11	24
1948	..	..	..	20	10	30
1949	..	..	..	6	4	10
1950	..	..	..	4	4	8
1951	..	..	..	—	—	—
1952	..	..	..	1	1	2
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	..	—	—	—
1955	..	..	..	1	—	1

Table 7—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1955

		Public Institutions	Total Cases Notified in Each Ward of the District																							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	3	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	7	2	1	—	5	—	—	6	5	27	7	17	6	9	28	8	—	—	32	7	4	20	—	22
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	156	1	5	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitus Paralytic	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infections	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	16	22	13	16	12	16	9	14	10	15	15	4	9	5	13	19	15	8	10	20	14	13	18	—	19
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	5	—	1	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia Primary	12	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	1	2	4	—	5	2	2	3	13	1	3	2	5	3	—	2	—	—
Broncho	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Influenzal	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	—	31	1	5	1	10	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	4	1	32	16	16
Food Poisoning	—	—	5	3	1	—	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	5	56	274	36	86	20	72	40	27	44	91	19	19	41	40	20	76	21	44	24	324	133	45	107	84	84
Whooping Cough	—	1	36	1	1	2	12	10	1	4	13	1	1	3	2	2	35	3	4	3	10	11	5	22	29	29
TOTALS	215	64	93	403	61	119	45	130	66	55	70	157	37	76	58	49	186	49	71	48	407	177	70	205	181	181

TABLE 7—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1955—Continued

	Number of Cases Notified										Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages—Years										
	At all Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	21	—	—	—	1	—	2	15	1	2	4
Scarlet Fever	230	2	12	58	151	6	1	—	—	—	78
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	6	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	162	—	—	—	—	87	75	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	19	1	5	2	5	—	5	1	—	—	19
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	6	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	6
“ Non-Paralytic	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Encephalitis Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ Post Infections	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	337	—	5	17	37	40	92	113	28	5	27
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	27	1	—	1	9	4	8	4	—	—	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia Primary	104	6	5	3	13	7	14	28	18	10	8
“ Broncho	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
“ Influenzal	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	119	1	14	12	51	2	25	10	2	2	9
Food Poisoning	29	2	—	4	4	1	11	6	—	1	12
Measles	1765	84	430	558	698	2	3	—	—	—	36
Whooping Cough	216	20	47	56	92	—	—	1	—	—	8
TOTALS ..	3092	154	524	714	1057	150	240	180	51	22	226

PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,154 of which 2,336 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,692 were attended by midwives and 126 by doctors.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, made up 9·4% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 7·8% of the live births.

	1955	Figures in 1954
Number born alive	309 (Males 148) (Females 161)	375
Number Stillborn	74 (Males 33) (Females 41)	90

ANALYSIS OF LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home	89	130
Born at home and transferred to hospital	12	9
Born in hospital	208	236

ANALYSIS OF INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	No.	Died on 1st day	Died between 2nd day and 1 month	No. Surviving at end of 1st month
Under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ..	41	16	16	9
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	58	6	3	49
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	52	3	1	48
Between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ..	158	2	8	148
TOTAL ..	309	27	28	254

Of the 309 infants born alive, 254 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 82·2%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	80·7%
Survival rate for those born at home	89·9%
Survival rate for those born at home and trans- ferred to hospital	50%

34% of all premature births were first babies.

PREMATURE BABIES

A Midwife with special training in the care of premature infants takes over the care of the infants living at home. Special cots fitted with hot water bottles are supplied.

No. of cases (a) born in the district	..	..	..	60
(b) discharged from hospital	..	..	..	107
No. of Visits	..	..	..	875
No. of Premature Cots loaned	..	..	..	36

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 126 (Males 57, Females 69).

The Stillbirth rate was 2.94% of total births. Last year's figure was 3.21%.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	37
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	71
Admitted to Hospital as emergencies	..	..	..	..	18
TOTAL					126

ANALYSIS OF CASES

(a) Conditions not associated with pregnancy (Diabetes 1, Hydronephrosis 1, Chorea 1, Asthma 2, Megaloblastic Anaemia 1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(b) Conditions associated with pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Pyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Hypertension	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Blood—Rhesus Negative with antibodies	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	2	
(c) Conditions associated with labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Presentation of baby—abnormal	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Cord round neck	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Multiple pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Precipitate labour	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Defects in Placenta	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Rupture of uterus	..	..	..	..	..	1	

REPORT ON INFANT

No. showing abnormalities	..	..	..	31
No. premature	..	..	..	76
No. postmature	..	..	..	2
No. macerated	..	..	..	65

ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY ADMISSION CASES	..	..	17 mothers
Toxaemia	..	..	—
Antepartum haemorrhage	..	..	5
Abnormal presentation	..	..	4
Hydramnios	..	..	4
Twin pregnancy	..	..	1
Severe asthma of mother	..	..	1
Foetal distress	..	..	2

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHER AT TIME OF CONFINEMENT

	19 years or under	20—29 years	30—39 years	over 40 years	TOTAL
First Births	5	35	11	2	53
All Births	7	60	48	9	124

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—141. (It gives a percentage of 3·27 of the total births)

There were five infants stillborn.

Twelve babies were adopted (including those placed by the Diocesan Moral Welfare Officer).

Two babies died in the first week of life.

Ministry of Health Regulations—re Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

Arrangements are made through the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. Cases such as a girl in lodgings or having difficulty with her parents are referred to the Moral Welfare Officer.

The Moral Welfare Officer also has cases referred to her from private sources or from the Council for the Unmarried Mother. The Moral Welfare Officer may arrange for the admission of an expectant mother to a Diocesan Home. The girl is offered the chance of a home of her own religious denomination. There are two Diocesan Homes to which local girls go: one in Wellington, Shropshire, and one in Wolverhampton. The stay is usually two months before the birth and two months after. As the object of the Homes is rehabilitation of the girl, they wish to take first pregnancies only. The Moral Welfare Officer saw 39 girls and 13 girls were confined in Diocesan Homes. The Moral Welfare Officer follows up the girls after discharge and advises on their welfare. The Moral Welfare Officer notifies the Department of all her cases and the after-care of the baby.

Cases not referred to the Moral Welfare Officer are dealt with by the Department. If adoption or residential care of the baby is needed, the girls are referred to the Children's Officer. The Children's Officer also deals with girls under 16 years of age.

Women not suitable for admission to a Diocesan Home and requiring Residential accommodation before or just after the confinement, are referred to the Welfare Services Department, but such cases are very few.

63 children were living with the mother.

40 children were living with both parents.

These children are all visited by the Health Visitor in their work among children under five years.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 129 (males 82, females 47) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 31 per 1,000 live births compared with 33 in 1954, and 28 in 1953.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1951	4318	33	0.65	8.1	13.4	4.6	0.23	0.93
1952	4453	28	0.88	8.3	11.2	5.8	0.0	0.0
1953	4503	28	0.66	5.8	12.6	6.9	0.22	0.0
1954	4273	33	1.37	7.3	18.9	3.2	0.46	0.0
1955	4180	3	0.24	6.5	15.8	5.5	0.48	0.24

		1955	1954
Percentage of deaths on 1st day		33.3%	30%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week		66%	60%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month		77.2%	72%

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1951	73	32	33
1952	33	28	28
1953	36	28	28
1954	29	33	33
1955	44	30	31

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1955	1954
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	21.8	23.9

PERINATAL DEATH RATE		
(i.e., Stillbirths and Death in first week of life)		
per 1,000 total births	43.0	51.4

Twenty-two infants were recorded as dying of prematurity, but 63 infants who died were of premature birth weight (that is 48%).

Sixty-three infants showed a congenital abnormality.

Twenty-eight died of Respiratory Disease (16 in the first month).

Ten of the infants were normal, thirteen were premature, and five had a congenital defect.

Table 8.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1955

Causes of Death	W A R D S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	5	1	5	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	5	3	4	2	1	1	6	4	2	2	5	4	3	3
Chicken-pox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Respiratory ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro-enteritis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation (overlying) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations ..	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth ..	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Periphagus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	5	1	5	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	5	3	4	2	1	1	6	4	2	2	5	4	3	3

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, Males 2,088; females 1,957. Illegitimate, males 77 females 58. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate males 78, females 45. Illegitimate, males 4, females 2.

Table 8.—Infantile Mortality Occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1955—*cont.*

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 3 months		3 months and under 6 months		6 months and under 9 months		9 months and under 12 months		Total Deaths under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	49	6	6	3	1	2	3	1	59	32	8	7	9	3	1	1	5	4	82	47
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	7	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	10	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	2
Other Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Atelectasis ..	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Congenital Malformations ..	7	4	1	—	1	2	—	1	9	7	6	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	11	9
Premature Birth ..	16	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	11
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Other Causes ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	5	2
TOTALS ..	49	6	6	3	1	2	3	1	59	32	8	7	9	3	1	1	5	4	82	47

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 96 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 31 were employed as municipal midwives, 3 were independent midwives and 62 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—1,815

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	1,687
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	128
	<hr/>
	1,815
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives) ..	22
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	2
	<hr/>
	24

Requests for hospital beds continues, and just over half the number of confinements in the City take place in hospital. This situation affects the domiciliary midwifery service. Visits are paid to the homes where applicants appeal on social grounds and nursing visits are made when women are discharged before the tenth day.

All women confined at home are supplied with a sterilized accouchement outfit.

During the year, the Supervisor carried out 69 inspections.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 18 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives.

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance	2,215
Subsequent attendances	10,442
Visits by midwives to home	3,279

B. Labour

(a) Doctor booked and present at delivery	126
(b) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	1,559
(c) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	2
(d) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery ..	128
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	590
Number of women who had Gas and Air Analgesia ..	977
Number of women who were given Pethidine	1,096

Nursing Period

(a)	No. of visits to women confined at home	..	..	39,266
(b)	No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	..	..	4,760
	Last year this number was	..	..	576
(c)	Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother	..		133

A nurse trained in ophthalmic work visits infants with discharging eyes. Number of visits—380.

Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a)	Before delivery	118	}	143
(b)	After delivery	25						

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—824.

	<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>Nursing Period</i>	<i>To Baby</i>	TOTAL
(a) Dr. Booked	71	496	59	111	737
(b) Dr. not booked	3	38	22	24	87
TOTAL	.. 74	534	81	135	824

The Flying Squad was called out on 20 occasions.

During the year there were 623 (274 district, 349 hospital) notifications of failure to breast feed.

The Department continues to investigate requests for admission to hospital. The work takes up a great deal of the time both by midwives and administrative staff.

(a)	Requests from City General Hospital	..	..	..	33
(b)	Requests from Haywood Hospital	..	..	..	998
(c)	Requests from Midwives or Health Visitors	..	..		257
	TOTAL	..			1,288

Recommendations:—

(a)	For hospital admission	..	..	..	..	1,116
(b)	For home confinement	..	..	..	..	138
(c)	Miscarriage or altered arrangement	..	..	..		34

The recommendation for hospital appears to be high, but that was due to the hospitals hoping to accept all first babies. This is not possible however.

Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening. They are becoming very popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

Number of patients attended	..	..	..	..	61
Number of attendances	..	..	..	..	332

In the autumn an intensive study day on “Relaxation in Child Birth” was conducted by Dr. Grantby Dick Reid. It was very well attended.

Blood Tests

At the Doctors’ Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wassermann and Kahn tests.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of tests	..	..	..	..	..	1,102
Rhesus Positive	..	..	..	..	..	861
Rhesus Negative	..	..	..	..	..	241

Maternal Mortality

Three women died in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

			<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>
1955—per 1,000 total births	..	..	0·70
England and Wales	..	..	0·64
1954—per 1,000 total births	..	..	1·59
England and Wales	..	..	0·39

Women attending Ante-Natal Clinics are now referred to the Mass Radiography Unit. A special session is held monthly. Number who attended:—549.

A Haemoglobin Estimation of the blood is now carried out at the Doctors’ Ante-Natal Clinic and the general practitioner is notified.

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education posters, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks have become popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

Gynaecological Clinic

A clinic is held at 17 Charles Street, Hanley, twice monthly for advice to women where a further pregnancy is detrimental to health (Ministry of Health Regulations). The women are referred from general practitioners or clinics or hospitals.

Number of women attending for the first time	..	..	48
Number of return visits	..	..	87
Total number of attendances	..		135

New patients referred from:—

Own Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

Reason for attendance:—

Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other chest conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Toxaemia of pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Cardiac	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Recent operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gynaecological conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Rhesus Negative Blood Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORII

The total number of cases notified in 1955 was 30 as compared with 16 in 1954. In all these cases the vision was unimpaired.

HEALTH VISITING

Recruitment to Health Visiting is poor, and is limiting the extent of the recent expansion of the Health Visitors' work. Visits continue to be paid in the early months of life but after that, visits are few and only for a specific purpose rather than a routine advisory visit. Visits to the older people occupy an increasing amount of time. Separate registers are kept of handicapped children, adopted children and problem families or unsatisfactory homes.

Maternal and Child Health

HOME VISITING

First visits to children under 1 year of age	..	..	3,874
Total visits to children under 1 year of age	..	..	7,633
Visits to children 1-2 years	..	..	1,702
Visits to children 2-5 years	..	..	1,703
TOTAL VISITS			11,038

CLINICS. There are eighteen Infant Welfare Clinics

First attendance of children under 1 year	..	..	2,122
Total number of attendances under 1 year	..	..	19,181
Number of attendances of children 1-5 years of age	..	..	4,011
Total number of attendances of all children			23,192

General Health and Social Service

A. Cases of pensionable age			
New cases (male 304, female 481) Total	..	..	785
Transfer from previous years (male 38, female 72) Total			110
B. Cases under pensionable age			
New cases (male 48, females 136) Total	..	..	184
Transfer from previous year (male 10, female 13)			
Total	..	..	23
TOTAL			1,102

Any service for the welfare of the aged must have close liaison between the Health Visiting, the Domestic Help and the District Nursing Services as well as maintaining contact with outside voluntary agencies interested in the older members of the City.

Classification of Men and Women of Pensionable Age

	Male	Female	Total
Total visits—re admission to hospital	303	353	656
Total visits—re domestic help	67	279	346
Other visits	16	15	31
Domestic help recommended	64	361	425
Domestic help not required	7	17	24
District Nurse recommended	12	9	21
District Nurse already attending	42	73	115
Revisits for observation	36	45	81
No. of old age pensioners living alone	79	119	198

Classification of Men and Women under Pensionable Age

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Visits—re hospital admission	..	..	49	54	103
Visits—re domestic help	..	..	6	107	113
Other visits	..	..	1	2	3
Domestic help recommended		..	5	86	91
Domestic help not recommended		..	2	22	24
District Nurse recommended		..	2	3	5
District Nurse already attending		..	5	20	25
Revisits for observation	..	..	6	14	20
No. living alone	..	..	4	30	34

Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, and I am grateful to Mr. W. E. Potter, the Senior School Dental Officer for the following report:—

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Children under five	215	191	189	176
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	6	6	5	4

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED :

	Extrac-tions	Anaes-thetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum treat-ment	Silver Nitrate treat-ment	Radio graphs	Dentures provided	
		General					Com-plete	part-ial
Children under 5	451	184	—	—	2	—	—	—
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	13	2	10	1	—	—	—	1

DAY NURSERIES

The year opened with the charge for a child based on the earnings of both parents. Attendance was seriously affected, and one Nursery closed. When, in April, the charge was fixed at a maximum of 25/- per week attendances rose rapidly and the remaining five Nurseries were soon fully occupied.

Average attendances in the last six months were:—

	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Children Under two years</i>	<i>Children Over two years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tunstall	40	11	24	35
Burslem	40	20	20	40
Hanley	40	17	22	39
Trent Vale	50	16	20	36
Dresden	40	18	20	38
TOTAL ..	—	82	106	188

Requests for places for infants under nine months old are fewer than in previous years.

A survey was made at the end of the year to assess the place of Day Nurseries in the social services of an industrial city. Notes were made by the Matrons of all children admitted during the year who might be classed “not living in normal home circumstances.” The following facts emerged:—

Number of children	109
Number of families	103

A. MOTHER UNMARRIED:—

Child well cared for	21
Home care poor (two in one family)	10
Child in care of grandparents	1
Mother in Mental Institution	2
Child living with both parents	1
TOTAL CHILDREN ..	35

B. MOTHER A WIDOW:—

Child well cared for	..	..	..	..	..	6
Child illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1
Child illegitimate, living with both parents	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL CHILDREN						8

C. PARENTS MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER:—

Illness of both parents (one family)	..	..	..	..	3
Housing (three families) very bad	..	..	..	..	4
Father in prison	..	..	..	..	3
Father lazy—won't work	..	..	..	..	1
Father disabled	..	..	..	..	2
Father unstable type—irregular work			..	..	3
Father—physical illness	..	..	..	..	5
Father—mental illness (three families)			..	..	4
Mother—physical illness	..	..	..	..	4
Mother—mental illness	..	..	..	..	4
Parents blind (one family)	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL CHILDREN					35

D. PARENTS SEPARATED OR DIVORCED:—

Child with mother—well cared for	..	..	..	..	13
Child with mother—mother, poor type	..	..	..	..	6
Child with father—mother deserted	..	..	..	..	6
Child with grandparents—parents deserted		..	..	..	2
TOTAL CHILDREN					27

E. Four children in good home care were admitted temporarily. Two were mentally defective and were admitted for a short stay to ease the mother. Two other children had a speech defect.

The Nurseries also provided day care for children for short periods when the mother was admitted to hospital.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under Circular 10/54 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods which had previously been distributed by the Ministry of Food. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and A/D Vitamin Tablets.

These arrangements are undertaken by the Health Committee as part of the Authority's duty to provide for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946, and the Local Health Authority's Scheme under this section was amended accordingly.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

Public Health Dept., St. Peter's Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.

Infant Welfare Centre, 21 Dale Avenue, Cornhill.

Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.

Infant Welfare Centre, North Parade, Fegg Hayes.

Infant Welfare Centre, Council Offices, Smallthorne.

Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.

Infant Welfare Centre, Wesley Place, Tunstall.

Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square.
Burslem.

Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.

Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.

Infant Welfare Centre, 12 Abbey Road, Abbey Hulton.

Infant Welfare Centre, Ruxley Road, Bucknall.

Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.

Infant Welfare Centre, Gospell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.

Infant Welfare Centre, Pembridge Road, Blurton.

Infant Welfare Centre, Town Hall, Fenton.

Infant Welfare Centre, St. John's Church, Wood Street, Longton.

Infant Welfare Centre, 170 Weston Road, Meir.

W.V.S. Headquarters, Lonsdale Street, Stoke-on-Trent.

Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.

Messrs. Doultons, Ltd., Burslem.

Messrs. Bullers Ltd., Milton.

Ante-Natal Clinic, City General Hospital.

The following table shews the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1955:—

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	29,495	88,873	4,369	74,845	197,582
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	23,174	82,900	4,327	55,635	166,036
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	5,591	17,806	1,063	15,723	40,183
A/D Vitamin Tablets (packets)	2,098	8,620	349	5,567	16,634

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements were made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at Llanfairfechan, Lady Forester Trust for men and women at Llandudno, and the Edward Malan Home for men and women, to admit cases from Stoke-on-Trent. Arrangements were also made with the National Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis for tuberculosis cases to be sent to Broadstairs.

During the year 58 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 3 cases to The Lady Forester Home and 104 cases were sent to the Edward Malan Home. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patients financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. This service has been very much appreciated by the people concerned.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

Diphtheria—

Primary	1,131
Secondary or Reinforcing	3,129
	4,260
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined) ..	2,248
Whooping Cough	88
	6,596
TOTAL ..	

Number of children at 31st December, 1955 who had completed a course of Immunisation against Diphtheria at any time before that date, i.e., at any time since January 1st, 1941.

Age on 31st Dec., 1955 (i.e., Born in Year)	Under 1 1955	1—4 1951-1954	5—9 1946-1950	10—14 1941-1945	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1951-1955	378	9,669	13,642	9,615	33,304
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1941-1950	—	—	3,051	12,983	16,034
C. Estimated mid-year child population ..	4,080	16,620	44,500		65,200
Immunity Index 100 A/C	9·2	58·2	52·3		51·1

Vaccinations

	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Age at 31st December, 1955:—		
Under one	612	—
One year	40	—
Two to Four	25	5
Five to Fifteen	24	11
Fifteen and over	42	135
	743	151
TOTAL ..		

DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nursing Service is administered directly through the Health Department. All nursing staff live in their own homes and receive messages at centres in their own districts. The following figures indicate the work done:—

Total number of patients	..	..	..	..	2,965
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	94,484

Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Others	Total
Patients	2,081	510	7	110	257	2,965
Visits	68,338	18,195	61	4,381	3,509	94,484

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respira- tory	Cardiac	Cancer	Senility	Acci- dents	Prepara- tion for hospital	Gynaeco- logical	Total
Men ..	154	163	118	75	23	96	—	629
Women	157	230	144	132	72	111	95	941
Totals	311	393	262	207	95	207	95	1,570

The use of injections for medicinal treatment is increasing.

In the first six months of the year, figures were kept by the Supervisor of patients receiving injections and the number of injections.

Number of patients	..	..	..	..	545
Number of injections given	..	..	..	..	13,608

Table showing Types of Injections

	Antibiotics	Sedatives	Insulin	Duiretic	Others	Total
Patients ..	230	25	45	163	82	545
Injections given	2,746	1,003	4,404	3,953	1,502	13,608

The bulk of the District Nurses' work is with the adult population. Children under five years make up only 3% of the patients. The patients who had at least 24 visits during the year formed 32% and took up 82% of all visits. Such patients are drawn from the older age groups. 191 people (43 men, 148 women) have been on the register for more than three years.

Particulars of Patients of Pensionable Age (65 years and over)

Number of patients over 65 years of age, 1,500.

Number of visits to patients over 65 years of age, 58,429.

Fifty per cent. of all patients were over 65 years of age and they had 61% of all visits.

111 Pensioners (27 men, 84 women) were all receiving domestic help.
90 Pensioners (31 men and 59 women) were living alone.

In the autumn, the Department has for several years arranged a Refresher Course of six talks or demonstrations of nursing technique. The County of Stafford co-operate and as many as 100 nurses attend these meetings. The subjects this year were:—

5th October	Films.
12th October	“Factors contributing to Dental Caries” W. E. Potter, L.D.S., R.C.S., Principal Dental Officer, Stoke-on-Trent Education Committee.
19th October	“Plastic Surgery—The Care and After-Care of the Patient” J. Grocott, F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon, Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee.
26th October	“The Education of the Deaf Child” N. S. Folwell, M.A., Headmaster, “The Mount,” Residential School for Handicapped Children, Stoke-on-Trent.
2nd November	“The Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped Person” (with special reference to the social aspects) Miss C. McCall, Occupational Therapist, King's College Hospital, London
9th November	“Invalid Cookery” (with demonstrations) Domestic Science Staff, The Elms Technical College, Stoke-on-Trent.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1955

Equipment	Equipment out on loan January, 1955	Issued during 1955
Air Beds	7	8
Back Rests	96	217
Air Rings	141	296
Bed Pans	101	242
Urinals	55	93
Sputum Cups	1	—
Invalid Chairs	27	87 (3 with leg supports)
Macintosh Sheets	122	331
Rubber Bed Pans	4	13
Bed Cradles	17	34
Pillows	68	30
Blankets	65	37
Mattresses	47	79
Camp Beds	31	38
Enamel Bowls	1	—
Pillow Cases	14	2
Mattress Covers	29	23
Bed Blocks	2	—
Men's Night Shirts	2	—
Men's Pyjamas	—	1
Douche Cans	3	1
Fracture Boards	1	—
Heart Tables	—	2
Commodes	13	24
Spinal Carriages	—	1
Cot Sides	1	3
Foam Pillows	1	1
Feeding Cups	3	2
Crutches	—	2

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Requests for this service show a steady and rapid increase every year. The number of women working as Home Helps was 119 at the end of the year. Most of them work on a session basis and are paid by the hour.

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>
	1955	1954
Number of households who have received help ..	994	719

Classification of households:—

	1955	1954	1953
(a) Old Age Pensioners	859	599	464
(b) Confinements	20	21	22
(c) Tuberculosis	11	8	13
(d) Illness in the Home	104	91	86
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	994	719	585
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Demands for the service continue to increase rapidly, especially among the old age pensioners. The households of the aged were made up as follows:—

(a) Married couples	163
(b) Living in house with other people	201
(c) Living alone (i) men	130
(ii) women	365
	} 495

684 Pensioners are drawing National Assistance Benefit and qualify for domestic help free (in 1954, the number was 459).

The District Nurse was attending also in 111 of the homes. The combined service of Domestic Help and Nursing makes a valuable contribution to the social welfare of old people in their own homes.

At the end of the year, 119 Home Helps were employed.

Of these, 6 work 11 sessions per week (i.e., Monday to Saturday morning)

24 work 10 sessions per week (i.e., Monday to Friday)

89 work less than 10 sessions per week.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Administration—The Committee

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This Sub-Committee consists of 10 elected members of the Council and meets monthly to consider the organisation and development of the service, reports on cases, the running of the Junior Occupation Centre, the Adult training Centre and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health controls and directs the Mental Health Services and much of the day-to-day administration is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

One Senior Duly Authorised Officer, who is also Petitioning Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts, and three Duly Authorised Officers all have considerable experience in their work. One fully qualified Psychiatric Social Worker is employed and her work in the prevention, care and after-care services for the mentally ill, is very valuable. The P.S.W., Miss P. A. Myott resigned her appointment in August, 1955 on marriage and leaving the district. Miss Myott had worked with the department for years and I would place on record our appreciation of her valuable services.

We were unable to fill this vacancy up to the end of the year but were able to make satisfactory arrangements to continue this work and to continue the work done for Mental Hospitals in the area. Two full-time Mental Health Visitors carry out investigation and supervision of the mental deficiency patients and the placing in employment of those so capable. They also complete home reports for visiting justices on behalf of various institutions. During the year, an additional social worker was appointed to the staff for work in the Psychiatric section.

Junior Occupation Centre—One Supervisor; six Assistant Supervisors, three trainee Assistant Supervisors.

Adult Training Centre—One Supervisor (male), two female and four male instructors.

One Home Teacher.

Training of Staff

New staff at the Junior Occupation Centre are trained by the Supervisor and experienced Assistant Supervisors. This has been found successful. After a period of this training, members of the staff can be sent on a course run by the National Association for Mental Health, with salary and course expenses paid by the City Council. This course is of one year's duration, and is the only recognised training for Supervisors of Junior Occupation Centres. It is an excellent and well worth while course for anyone seeking a career in this field of work.

The appointment of trainee assistant supervisors enables us to train young persons of the age of 18-21 with a view to their taking this course after one of two years initial training and experience. They will thus become fully qualified and able to have a career in Occupation Centre work. It is felt that this type of appointment will be very useful and will help us to have eventually a staff fully trained and all qualified. One trainee Assistant Supervisor was seconded to this course commencing in September.

At the Adult Training Centre, similar arrangements exist whereby new staff are trained by the Supervisor and experienced instructors, one of whom has the additional duty of training members of the staff of both sexes, where necessary, in general handicrafts.

Co-ordination with Other Bodies

Co-operation is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board, and Local Hospital Management Committee, and with the Local Medical Committee. There is no joint use of Medical Staff between the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee, but discussions take place between the relevant officers to ensure co-ordination of present and future Local Authority Schemes for the development of the Mental Health Services.

The Psychiatric Social Worker and a Mental Health Visitor attend St. Edwards Mental Hospital one day weekly. The former also attends Psychiatric out-patient Clinics at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary and the Mental Wards and Psychiatric out-patient clinics at the City General Hospital. This work is for the purpose of obtaining social histories, and to interview relatives at hospital and clinics. Interviews and home visits are carried out at the request of psychiatrists, general practitioners, patients, social agencies and hospitals outside the area in connection with social histories, after-care and prevention of mental illness. They also carry out the "Follow-up" and after-care of discharged patients, including finding employment for them, and on request, supervise patients on trial from Mental Hospitals.

In this way considerable co-ordination of the Local Authorities statutory duties for the prevention, care and after-care of mental illness is attained with the work of the Hospital Management Committee.

The Psychiatric Social Worker also attended two sessions weekly at the Child Guidance Centre run by the City Council's Education Committee until her resignation in August.

Work Undertaken in the Community

The provision of prevention, care and after-care services under Section 28 of the National Health Services Act and of work under the Mental Deficiency Acts has continued throughout the year, and lectures and talks on various aspects of the service have been given to interested bodies.

With regard to mental illness, as previously stated, members of the Mental Health Staff attend at two psychiatric out-patient clinics weekly, and at observation wards of the City General Hospital, and at St. Edward's Mental Hospital to complete case reports, social histories and to help generally with any problems which the patients or their relatives may have. They also follow up and carry out after-care of discharged patients to try and prevent recurrences of mental illness.

Assistance is given where possible and required in housing ; advice and guidance about insurance, pensions, financial arrangements, etc., employment in normal or sheltered surroundings ; interpretation of the patients illness to the family ; marriage guidance ; vocational guidance and so on.

The Psychiatric Social Worker attends for two sessions weekly at the School Health Service Child Guidance Centre, and also does home visits in this connection. Also on the preventive side, advice on the management of young children, and the problems of their parents, is given by Doctors and Health Visitors and other staff at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, Nurseries and on home visits, etc. Similar action is taken, where applicable, in the case of the defective person.

MENTAL ILLNESS

(a) Work undertaken by the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 for the year 1955.

Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act 1890	36 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act 1890	113 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890	117 (Observation)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890	45 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890	4 (Certified)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890	133 (Certified)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	66 (Voluntary)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	10 (Voluntary)

Transferred from City General Hospital to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 64 of Lunacy Act, 1890	3
Number of instances in which Justices examined patients yet did not order detention	36
Number of instances in which enquiries by Authorised Officers found non-warranty for calling in Justices	79
 TOTAL OCCASIONS	<hr/> 642
 ACTUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	<hr/> 496 <hr/>

(b) *Precis of work done by the Mental Health Officer (Psychiatric)*

	1955
Two afternoons weekly, City General Hospital Psychiatric Clinic.	
Social Histories	336
Interviews in Hospital	64
Two afternoons weekly N.S.R.I. Psychiatric Clinic.	
Social Histories	504
One day each week St. Edward's Hospital, Cheddleton.	
Social Histories	532
Interviews in Hospital	81
After-care Home Visits	840

Requests for Social History or After-care Home Visits from Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham. Fanbridge Society Rhodesia House, London. Central Hill Hospital, Goulsden, Surrey. Medical Officer of Health, Bury, Lancs. Denbigh Mental Hospital, North Wales.

(c) *Mental Deficiency*

Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

- (i) Most mental defectives on the register have been notified by the Local Education Authority as ineducable or as requiring supervision after leaving school.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Consultant Psychiatrist at the City General Hospital, and a General Practitioner experienced in Mental Deficiency are recognised by the City Council for the ascertainment of mental defectives on behalf of the Local Mental Health Authority.

Supervision

Statutory and voluntary supervision has been regularly maintained throughout the year, and considerable time has been devoted to special cases, particularly where home environment is unsuitable. The majority of cases notified as requiring supervision on leaving schools have been able to find employment without difficulty, and particularly where they have been working alongside relatives, have settled down well. Some find difficulty in settling to regular work and change their jobs frequently and with them the Mental Health Visitors have often been able to place them suitably, and to help them to settle down. Those unable to settle at all have been placed at the Adult Training Centre and some of them after a period there, have been able to return to work in ordinary industry in carefully chosen jobs. The Mental Health Visitors have excellent relations with employers, and with the officials of employment exchanges, and the contacts so made have proved very valuable. Practically all of the employable mental defectives on our register are in suitable work.

The Mental Health Visitors continue friendly supervision of patients in their area who have been discharged from the Acts, and supervise patients on licence from Institutions other than the local one which has its own Mental Health Visitor. They carried out 1302 visits to the homes of registered mental defectives during the year 1955.

Guardianship

Guardianship has been used only in cases of hardship or presenting other special problems and at the end of 1955, there were only three cases under this type of care.

Junior Occupation Centre

This Centre takes mental defective children from the age of five up to about sixteen years.

The patients are classified as far as possible according to their ability and there has been a considerable improvement in the scope and type of training provided and work done. At the end of 1955 there were 76 patients in attendance.

The patients are brought to the Centre by special 'bus and by ambulance, and receive their mid-day meal and mid-morning milk at the Centre. The patients attend from 10.0 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. They receive daily training in handwork, physical training, speech therapy, sense training, domestic work, clean habits, etc. Gardening is done by the older boys, and the older girls have a cookery class.

At an annual Open Day, a display of work done by the patients including weaving, knitting, tapestry, stool-seating, candlewick, embroidery and rugs, etc., was very successful. The opportunity was given to parents and others interested to see the children at their ordinary daily tasks, and various displays and percussion band performances were given.

The annual Summer Outing again took the form of a very enjoyable visit to Rhyl. It took place in July and was attended by the patients, staff, several parents and committee members.

Twenty-six male patients were sent to the Rhyl Holiday Home run by the National Association of Mental Health for a holiday of one week's duration. Few of them would have had a holiday by any other means. They were accompanied and supervised by three members of the Centre Staff. They all had a very enjoyable holiday.

The annual Harvest Festival Service was held at the Centre during October, and was conducted by the Revd. A. Perry, Vicar of St. Luke's, Hanley, and Chairman of the Health Committee. The patients helped to decorate the room in which the service was held, and sang suitable hymns and solos on this occasion. The gifts were afterwards sent to a local hospital.

Two Christmas parties were held at St. Luke's Schoolrooms, Hanley, and at Duke Street Junior Training Centre with the patients on Home Teaching. The parties started with some singing, individual and community, followed by conjuring and magic performances. Father Christmas again paid visits, and each patient received a gift off the Christmas tree.

The report submitted by the Inspector from the Board of Control was again satisfactory. By arrangements with the Staffordshire County Council, several of our patients attend the Occupation Centre, Lower Milehouse Lane, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The Parent-Teacher Association, formed during 1952, has held monthly meetings which have been well attended. The enthusiasm shown by the members at the start has been well maintained, and I am sure that the Association has been of considerable benefit to the patients, their parents and our staff.

Home Teaching

One Home Teacher for mental defectives is employed. Her work continues to be very valuable and has proved very helpful, particularly in view of the waiting list for patients to be admitted to the occupation centre. Twenty-one patients received instruction, chiefly in hand-crafts, in their own homes. This tuition is individual, since grouping has not been possible because of the distance between cases, and for other reasons. Each pupil is seen about once in ten days.

Adult Training Centre

The Industrial Training Centre for Adult Mental Defectives which was started in February 1952, has been a very successful venture. There were 104 patients on the register at the end of the year with a staff of one Supervisor and six instructors.

The patients receive a minimum of 5/- per week pocket money ; and are given a free mid-day meal, and are transported to and from the centre by special buses which pick them up at collecting points near their homes. They work a five-day week from Monday to Friday from 9.15 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. daily. They also receive four weeks paid holiday per year.

The male patients are taught shoe-repairing, woodwork, such as toys, barrows, see-saws, rocking horses, bedside lockers, cupboards, etc., and many forms of general handcrafts including leatherwork, weaving, rug making, basket making, canework, wiredrawn brushes, etc.

The female patients concentrate on embroidery, but also do most other forms of handcrafts.

When one considers that most of the patients are low or medium grade M.D's., the standard of handcrafts done is very high. The improvement in this standard following three full years training has been remarkable. The patients have also benefited psychologically, being more settled and happy. For many of them it has meant all the difference between sitting alone doing nothing, to companionship with their own kind, and work to do within their own physical and mental capacity. The general atmosphere of the centre is one of happiness and contentment. Parents report too that their behaviour at home is much improved by attendance at the centre.

About 30 pairs of boots and shoes are repaired weekly for the Welfare Services Department, the Children's Department and for some of the special residential schools. Wooden toys, cupboards, etc., are made for Day Nurseries and for other departments.

A very successful Open Day and sale of work was held in November when parents and other interested people were given an opportunity of seeing the trainees at work and an excellent display of finished articles, most of which could be bought.

The trainees and staff attended a special Harvest Thanksgiving Festival Service held at St. Luke's Church and conducted by the Rev. A. Perry, to whom our thanks are due.

The report of the Inspector of the Board of Control was satisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING 1955

TABLE 1

	Under Age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. <i>Particulars of Cases reported during 1955</i>				
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with."				
Action taken on reports by—				
(i) Local Education Authorities on children				
(1) While at school or liable to attend school	6	10	—	—
(2) On leaving special schools ..	—	2	—	2
(3) On leaving ordinary schools	14	3	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other sources	—	1	7	4
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground ..	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported, but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ..	—	—	1	1
Total number of cases reported during this year	20	16	8	7

	Males	Females	Total
2. <i>Disposal of Cases reported during the year</i>			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "Subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under statutory Supervision	19	17	36
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" ..	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Institutions ..	1	—	1
(v) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under voluntary Supervision	7	5	12
(ii) Later found not to be defective ..	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary	1	1	2
Total ..	28	23	51

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON THE REGISTER ON
1ST JANUARY, 1955

TABLE 2

	Males	Females	Total
1. "Subject to be dealt with."			
(a) In certified Institutions	173	168	341
(b) Under Guardianship	1	2	3
(c) Under Statutory Supervision ..	152	129	281
2. Certified Defectives but not yet "subject to be dealt with."			
(a) Under voluntary supervision ..	19	32	51
(b) Other cases	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	345	331	676

AMBULANCE SERVICE

General Remarks

From the statistics for 1955 it seems possible that a stable peak level in the number of patients carried may now have been reached, although there is again an increase in the mileage figures.

During the year 77,767 patients were carried, which is 436 less than last year, when the figure was 78,203.

The number of miles covered by service vehicles during the year was 398,014, an increase of 8,042 over last year's total which was 389,972

The average miles per patient was 5·1 as against 4·9 last year. This may well be mainly due to the increased rehousing in new estates on the outskirts of the City.

Staff

The number of staff, administrative and operational, at the end of the year was 60, and consisted of:—

Chief Ambulance Officer	..	..	..	1
Deputy Ambulance Officer	..	..	..	1
Duty Officer	..	..	..	1
Clerk/Storekeeper	..	..	..	1
Clerk/Telephonist	..	..	..	1
Junior Clerks	..	..	..	2
Section Leaders	..	..	..	3
Deputy Section Leaders	..	..	..	3
Male Driver/Attendants	..	..	..	42
Male Attendant	..	..	..	1
Female Driver/Attendants		..	..	2
Female Attendant	..	..	..	1
Labourer	..	..	..	1
TOTAL				60

There are two vacancies for male Driver/Attendants to be filled.

Vehicles

Two four-seater Vauxhall cars were disposed of during the year. One of these had already been replaced by a six-seater Austin car, and the other was replaced by a Sitting-Case Ambulance.

The service vehicle strength at December 31st was as follows:—

- 3 Austin Ambulances
- 8 Bedford Ambulances
- 2 Daimler Ambulances
- 1 Austin Sitting-Case Ambulance
- 4 Bedford Sitting-Case Ambulances
- 1 Morris Sitting-Case Ambulance
- 4 Austin Cars

All service vehicles are equipped with two-way wireless receiving-transmitting sets.

First Aid and other equipment carried on vehicles is now standardized and is that as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Oxygen is also available for special cases as required.

Training

First Aid classes are held and training takes place on one evening each week at the Ambulance Station.

Members of the operational staff took a Re-examination in First Aid during the year, as set by the St. John Ambulance Association or British Red Cross Society.

Long Distance Travel

British Railways continue to give considerable assistance and co operate fully in making reservations on the best available trains and everything possible is done for the comfort of patients who are to be transported over long distances by rail.

During this year, arrangements were made for 69 patients to be transported by rail, a decrease of 12 when compared with last year's total of 81.

Inspection of Ambulance Personnel and Vehicles

On Tuesday, May 17th, 1955 the Lord Mayor (Alderman Mrs. A. L. Barker), accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, visited the Ambulance Station and carried out an inspection of Ambulance Personnel and Vehicles.

Regional Competition

An ambulance crew from this service competed in the Open Competition for ambulance crews which was held at Hereford on October 30th. Other teams competing represented Coventry, Dudley, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Smethwick, Staffordshire and Wolverhampton.

Conveyance of Analgesia Apparatus

The requests made by local midwives for gas and air machines numbered 1,437 as compared with 1,259 last year.

Gas and air machines are stored at the Ambulance Station and conveyed to addresses as requested by midwives. After use, outfits are collected and returned to the Ambulance Station when they are cleansed and made available for further use.

Outfits are overhauled every three months by a British Oxygen Co. technician.

Summary of Work Carried Out by the Ambulance Service during 1955

Number of patients carried—77,767.

Monthly totals:—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,985
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,327
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,277
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,915
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,258
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,546
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,649
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,259
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,792
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,649
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,616
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,494
TOTAL							<u>77,767</u>

Types of Cases:—

Street Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	703
Street Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
Works Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	348
Works Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
Home Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	376
Maternity Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,816
Infectious Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	412
Other Emergency and Urgent Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,879
Other Cases Carried	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,786
TOTAL							<u>77,767</u>

Total mileage covered—398,014.

Monthly Totals:—

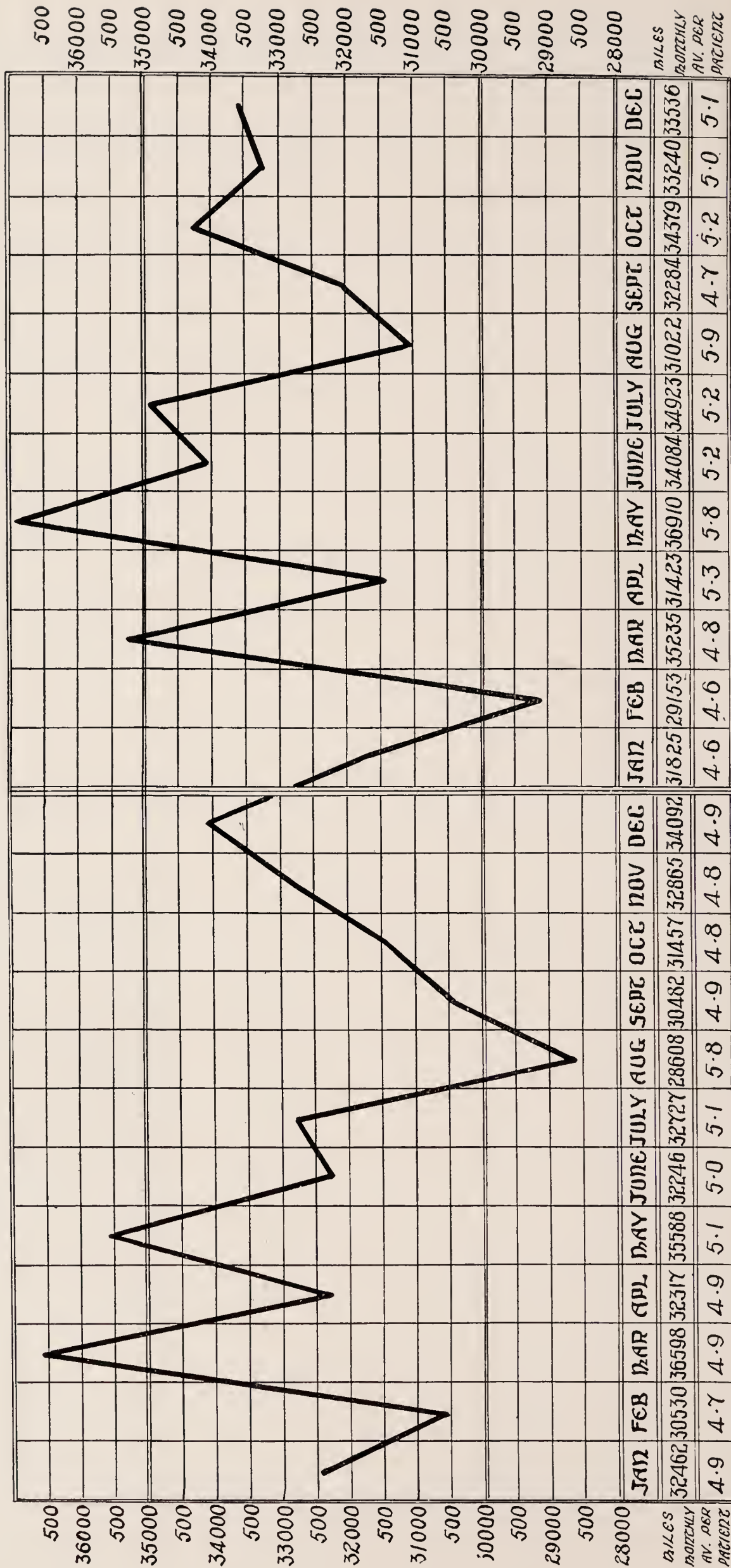
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,825
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,153
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,235
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,423
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,910
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,084
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,923
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,022
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,284
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,379
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,240
December		..	..	..	..	..	..	33,536
TOTAL								398,014

Yearly Totals

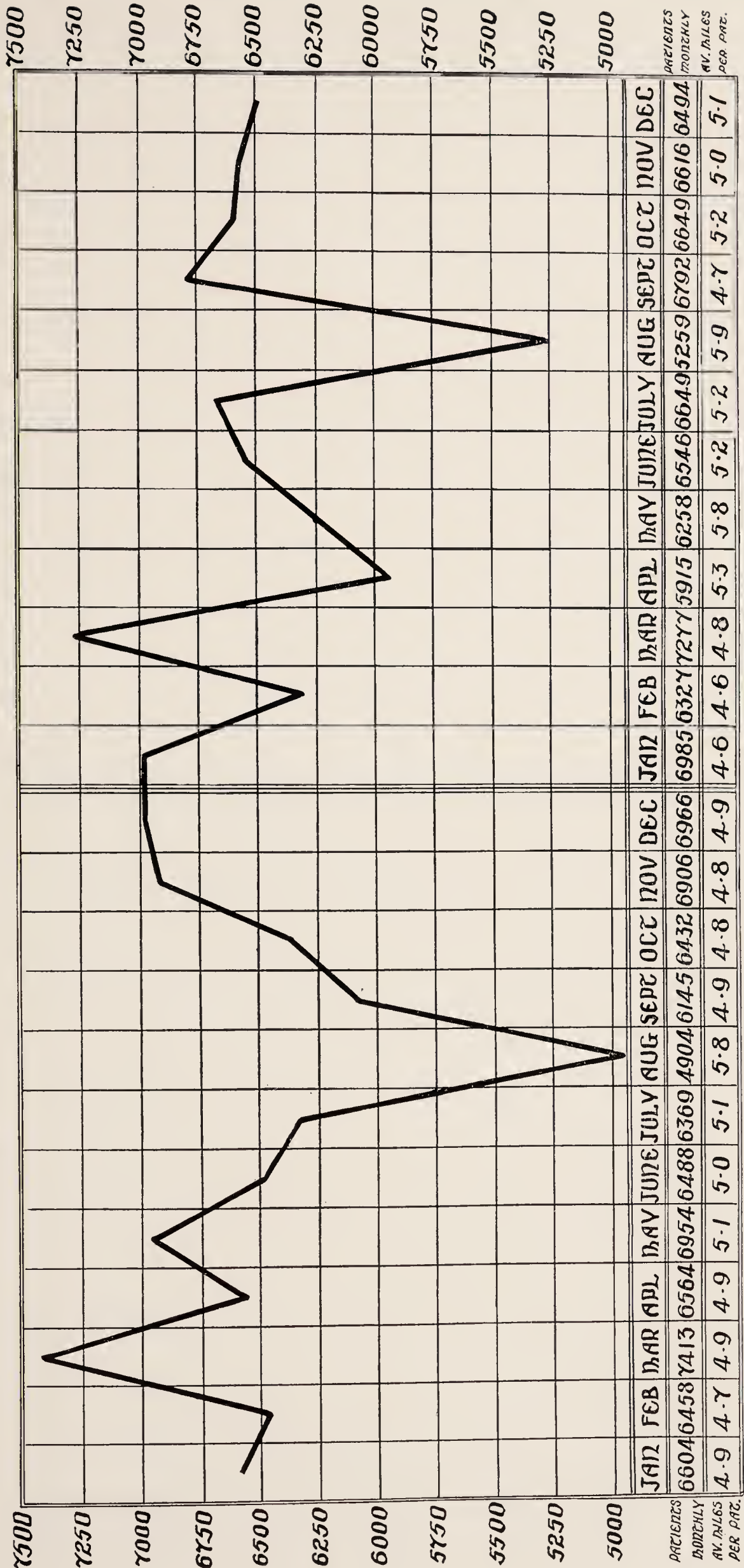
		<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
July 5th to Dec.				
31st, 1948	..	9,287	83,972	9·0
1949	..	33,993	275,465	8·1
1950	..	46,841	308,111	6·5
1951	..	57,524	342,709	5·9
1952	..	63,798	360,082	5·6
1953	..	72,897	379,725	5·2
1954	..	78,203	389,972	4·9
1955	..	77,767	398,014	5·1
		440,310	2,538,050	

MILEAGE COVERED

1954 1955



PATIENTS CARRIED 1954 1955



PART 4

NURSING HOMES

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate eighteen persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek Road.

During 1955, 1,660 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,523 in 1954. During the same period, 2,337 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,199 in 1954.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1955, 364 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 285 Post Mortems carried out.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

Proceedings were taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year in the case of one old lady.

PART 5

SANITARY SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report on

GENERAL SANITATION, HOUSING, SMOKE ABATEMENT, FACTORIES, SHOPS ACTS, CANAL BOATS, DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION, RODENT CONTROL, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, FOOD SAMPLING, MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION, ETC., ETC.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

During the year, 11,496 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 13,580 in 1954 and 18,564 inspections, revisits, etc., were made.

INSPECTIONS

Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	391
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,068
Structural Defects	1,816
Other Nuisances	1,357

Total number of houses inspected	4,705
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Total number of houses in which defects were found	..	3,366
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Total number of defects found	11,496
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REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

In respect of nuisances	9,610
In respect of Infectious Disease	266
In respect of other causes	..	..	..	..	..	2,899
Appointments kept	..	..	..	..	..	1,084

COMPLAINTS

During the year, 4,176 complaints were received, of which 557 were unfounded.

708 Complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Departments concerned.

Table of Sanitary Defects

<i>Nuisances</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Verminous Houses	7	1
Dirty	11	7
Damp and Dilapidations	2,994	2,054
Want of, and Defective Spouting	1,250	1,415
Defective Roofs	821	804
Defective Plaster	1,610	1,559
Defective Floors	466	371
Fixed and Defective Windows	1,323	1,123
Water Supply—Defects	77	57
Defective Drainage	85	67
Stopped Drains	850	714
Want of Drainage	19	21
Want of Sink	7	14
Defective Sink or Waste	215	205
Bath, Lavatory and Sink Pipes Untrapped	5	2
Septic Tanks Defective	3	—
Privies Defective	—	—
Defective W.W.C's	7	13
Defective W.C. Structures	306	295
Defective W.C. Fittings	877	799
Want of Water Supply to W.C's	355	301
No Flushing Apparatus to W.C's	4	5
Dirty Closet Apartment and Pans	7	5
Defective Yard and Passage Paving	91	98
Unpaved Surfaces	1	1
Accumulations	59	44
Manure Receptacles, Defective or Required	1	—
Keeping of Animals, etc.	3	7
Other Nuisances	42	15
TOTAL ..	11,496	*9,997

*This figure includes defects previously reported.

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK

Reconstructed Drains	186
In respect of repairs	30
Visits in connection with drainage work and conversions, etc.	2,738

DRAIN TESTS MADE FOLLOWING					<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Complaints					109	18
Infectious Diseases					—	1
Reconstructed Drains					106	9
Repaired Drains					11	5
Other Purposes					32	6
TOTALS					258	39

Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>					<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Contraventions and Defects</i>	
						<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Common Lodging House					9	18	18
Marine Stores					6	10	—
Theatres, etc.					21	5	15
Public Conveniences					8	—	—
Public Halls					6	—	—
Marl Pits, Pit Shafts, Tips					21	—	—
Hairdressers					1	—	—
Pig Keeping					—	—	—
Pet Shops					41	6	7
Schools					2	—	—
Rag Flock Act					1	—	—
Stables					6	—	—
TOTALS					122	39	40

Statutory Notices and Legal Proceedings

In addition to preliminary notices, 3,134 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1928.

Proceedings were instituted in 115 cases during the year, and work was carried out by the Public Works Department in default of statutory notices in 173 cases.

Table of Statutory Notices Served

							<i>Notices Served</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936							
Section 39	Provision of Drainage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	848
Section 40	Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	..	..	..	..	..	10
Section 44	Insufficient Closet accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	2
Section 45	Defective Closet accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	527
Section 47	Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	1
Section 56	Unpaved Yards	..	..	..	..	..	24
Section 93	Statutory Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	1,349
Section 103		..	..	..	..	..	4
SHOPS ACT, 1950							
Section 38		..	..	..	..	..	1
Section 37		..	..	..	..	..	1
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928							
Section 32	Stopped and Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	..	361
FACTORY ACT, 1937							
Section 7		..	..	..	..	..	6
TOTAL							3,134

INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties carried out by this department relate only to arrangements for the Health and Comfort of Shop Workers.

							<i>Contraventions Found Abated</i>	
VENTILATION								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
HEATING								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—

							<i>Contraventions</i>	
							<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
LIGHTING								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
WASHING FACILITIES								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
MEALS FACILITIES								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Unsuitable	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	5
SEATS FOR FEMALES								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
GENERAL DISREPAIR	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
CLEANLINESS	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	27
DRAINAGE								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
OTHER NUISANCES	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Not Separate for Sexes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Unsuitable or Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	27
Badly Lighted	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
Badly Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Without fasteners to doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
Dirty Condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	29
TOTALS							133	133
Number of Inspections							281	
Number of Re-inspections							100	
Other Visits							—	

Statutory Notices—Served 2 : Abated 2.

Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the City, namely, the Salvation Army Hostel for men at Stoke, which has accommodation for 109 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner; 9 inspections were made during the year. 18 Contraventions were found, and all were abated.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES AND WASTE WATER CLOSETS TO WATER CLOSETS

(PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 47)

Privies

No further progress has been made in the conversion of privies still remaining in the outlying areas of Linehouses and Packmoor. The privies in these areas cannot be converted until satisfactory sewerage arrangements have been provided.

Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and sanction has already been given to expend £50,000.

By the end of 1955, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year	..	146
Total number completed	.. .. .	2,290

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost	85,466	12	3
Cost to Owner	49,056	3	9
Cost to Corporation	36,410	8	6
Average Cost Per Conversion	37	6	0

NOTE:—The figure of £85,466 12 3 includes additional work to which the Corporation does not contribute.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING, SLUM CLEARANCE AND INDIVIDUAL DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, the proposals of the City Council for dealing with slum clearance were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The Council were required to indicate an overall picture of the total problem, and in more detail the action to be taken within the next five years.

During the year, twenty clearance areas affecting 637 houses were represented. In addition, 679 houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses making a total of 1,316 houses where action was taken on the grounds of unfitness for human habitation.

Public inquiries were held relating to 522 houses, and 14 areas affecting 532 houses were confirmed by the Ministry.

Slum Clearance Programme as Agreed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government

HOUSING ACT, 1936 : PARTS II AND III
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954 : SECTION 1

Total number of permanent dwellings in the local authority's area—82,393

PART 1. *The Total Problem*

- | | | |
|---|-------|----------|
| (i) Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 11 or Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 | .. | 12,000 |
| (ii) Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses in (i) | .. .. | 10 years |

PART 2. *Orders Already Made, etc.*

- | | | |
|--|---------|-----|
| (iii) Number of houses in (i) clearance areas and already covered by operative clearance or compulsory purchase orders or owned by the local authority | .. .. | 42 |
| (iv) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Minister but have not yet become operative | .. .. . | 549 |

PART 3. *Action in the First Five Years*

(v) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five years	471
(vi) Number of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister	3,980
(vii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under Section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 for temporary accommodation	—
(viii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) to be demolished in the five years	5,042
(ix) Number of houses (including those already comprised in operative demolition orders) to be demolished in the five years as a result of action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	1,000

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABULATED LIST OF AREAS REPRESENTED AND ACTION TAKEN UP TO DATE

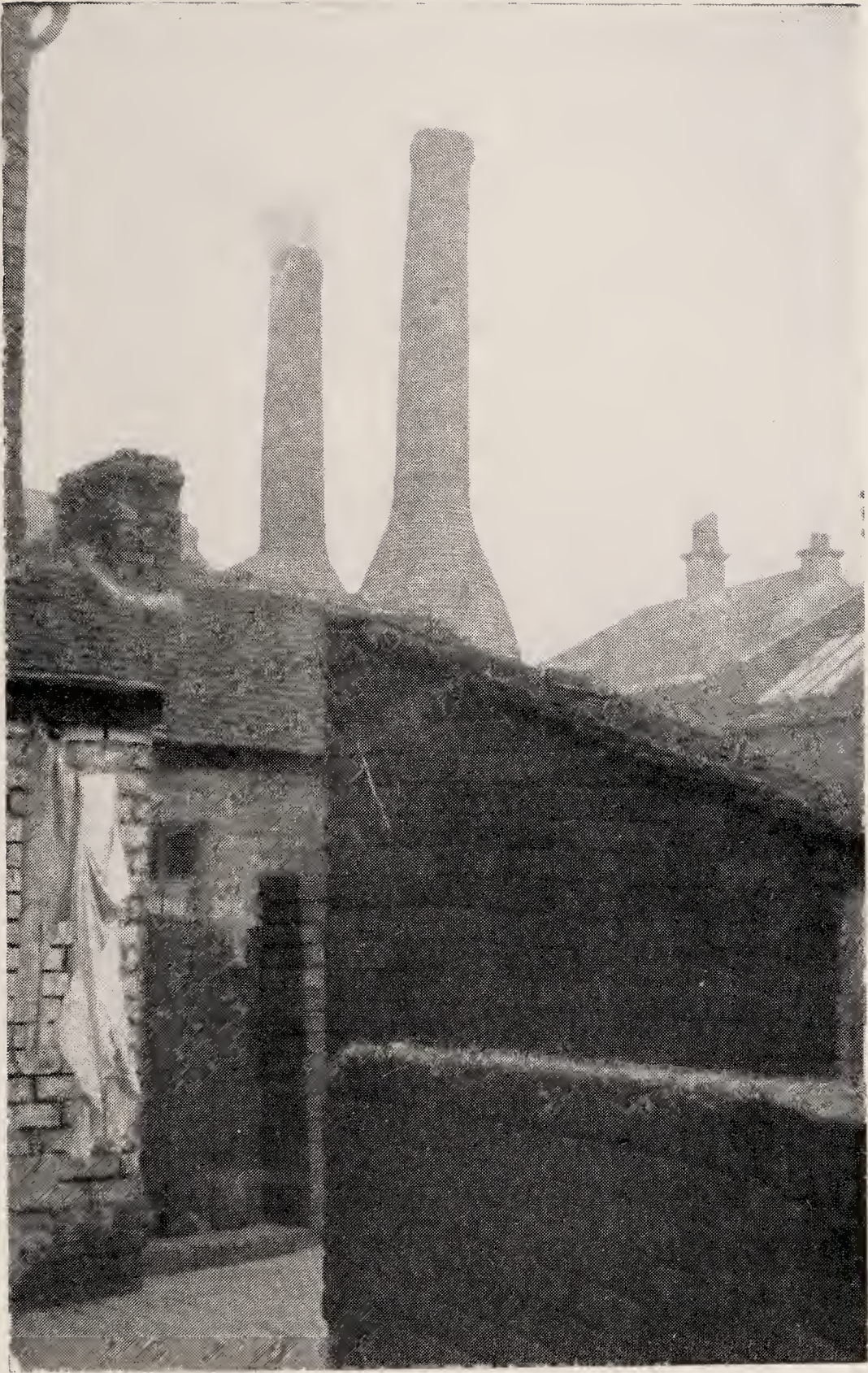
Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Joint Sub-Committee	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed
Longton 33	Heathcote Road ..	414	9 July, 54	22 Dec., 54	7 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sept., 55	15 Dec., 55
Longton 34	Heathcote Road ..	9	9 July, 54	22 Dec., 54	7 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sept., 55	15 Dec., 55
Tunstall 31	Linebuses ..	4	23 Sept., 54	22 Oct., 54	18 Nov., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	Unopposed	25 Aug., 55
Burslem 36	Sneyd Strcet ..	25	23 Sept., 54	22 Oct., 54	18 Nov., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sept., 55	15 Dec., 55
Longton 35	Hackett Place ..	34	21 Oct., 54	22 Oct., 54	18 Nov., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sept., 55	15 Dec., 55
Stoke 21	Flash Lane ..	6	18 Nov., 54	7 Dec., 54	16 Dec., 54	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	30 Nov., 55
Hanley 44	Stafford Lane ..	3	18 Nov., 54	7 Dec., 54	16 Dec., 54	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55
Hanley 45	Stafford Street ..	6	18 Nov., 54	7 Dec., 54	16 Dec., 54	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55
Tunstall 32	Butterfield Place ..	10	16 Dec., 54	22 Dec., 54	7 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55
Burslem 37	Sneyd Street ..	6	16 Dec., 54	22 Dec., 54	7 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55
Longton 36	Caroline Street ..	4	16 Dec., 54	22 Dec., 54	7 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 37	Caroline Street ..	5	16 Dec., 54	22 Dec., 54	7 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 38	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	22 Dec., 54	7 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 39	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	22 Dec., 54	7 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Burslem 38	Broads Row ..	15	20 Jan., 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Fenton 7	Meakins Row ..	18	20 Jan., 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 40	Bridgewood Street ..	5	20 Jan., 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sept., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 41	Bridgewood Street ..	10	20 Jan., 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sept., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Stoke 22	North Street ..	18	17 Feb., 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Stoke 23	North Street ..	15	17 Feb., 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 42	Normacot Road ..	8	21 April, 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 43	Normacot Road ..	29	21 April, 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 44	Normacot Road ..	4	21 April, 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 45	Normacot Road ..	11	21 April, 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 46	Normacot Road ..	272	21 April, 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Burslem 39	Auckland Street ..	26	23 June, 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Burslem 40	Hobson Street ..	31	23 June, 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Fenton 8	Star Bank.. ..	24	23 June, 55	28 June, 55	8 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Longton 47	Spring Garden Rd.	53	20 Oct., 55	21 Oct., 55	4 Nov., 55	5 Dec., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Hanley 46	Keelings Road ..	8	17 Nov., 55	25 Nov., 55	2 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Burslem 41	Westport Road ..	19	17 Nov., 55	25 Nov., 55	2 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Burslem 42	Newport Lane ..	18	17 Nov., 55	25 Nov., 55	2 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Hanley 47	Etruscan Street ..	20	15 Dec., 55	25 Nov., 55	2 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55
Hanley 48	Salem Street ..	33	15 Dec., 55	25 Nov., 55	2 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55

SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Quota	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	TOTAL	Referred to Housing Department	Number Rehoused	Awaiting Rehousing
Carry over from 1952		139	—	139	139	—	139 at the end of 1952
1953 ..	300	444	—	444	444	215	368 „ „ „ 1953
1954 ..	400	320	532	852	320	367	321 „ „ „ 1954
1955 ..	1,200	679	637	1,316	656	710	267 „ „ „ 1955
TOTAL ..	1,900	1,582	1,169	2,751	1,559	1,292	267



A Slum Playground



A Typical Example of Past Development

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

Two-hundred and nine applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Acts were received, and a certificate was issued in each case.

Seventeen applications for the revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received, and in fifteen cases the Certificates were revoked.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases is action taken under the Housing Act, 1936.

During the year, 569 Demolition Orders and 77 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation, and 33 undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders.

1. INSPECTION

(a) (i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	1,772
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	1,936
(b) (i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	1,484
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	1,542
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. . . . . .	1,484
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. ..	250
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state	.. ..	38
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1936 (Clearance Areas)	.. .. . . .	870
(g)	Number of inspections under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	.. .. . . .	248
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51	.. .. .	—

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers 1,687

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—

(i) By Owners	—
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

(b) Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Demolition Orders made	569
(ii) Undertakings accepted	33
(iii) Closing Orders made	28
(iv) Informal Undertakings	—

(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—

(i) by Owners	1,108
(ii) by Local Authority in default of Owners	542

(d) Proceedings under Section 10 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—

Closing Orders made	49
-----------------------------	----

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

	<i>In Progress</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
(a) Clearance Areas	—	10
(b) Compulsory Purchase Areas	14	38
(c) Individual Unfit Houses	86	454

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1936, and Public Health Act, 1936 1,718

Appointments 439

Defects remedied 1,392

Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc. 1,264

Pre-war Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Areas

Table showing present position of areas included in the five year programme commenced in 1933 :—

	<i>Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Part II</i>		<i>Total</i>
Total No. of Areas	162	—	162
No. of Houses confirmed by Ministry	3,773	104	3,877
Population	17,131	389	17,520
Total number of Families	4,213	115	4,328
Total number of Families rehoused..	4,202	100	4,302
Total Houses Demolished	3,666	67	3,733
*Total Houses Standing Vacant ..	95	24	119
Total No. of Houses still occupied ..	12	13	25
Total No. of Families to be rehoused	11	15	26

*(14 houses in course of demolition)

Demolition Orders and Closing Orders in Operation at the end of the year

	<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>
Tunstall	58	25
Burslem	188	37
Hanley	214	80
Stoke	29	43
Fenton	71	47
Longton	56	25
	<hr/> 616 <hr/>	<hr/> 257 <hr/>

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1936

During the year there were 86 complaints of overcrowding and of these 50 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. 35 Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

There was a marked increase in the number of applications for improvement grants under the Housing Act, 1949. 779 Inspections were made as compared with 386 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 203 as compared with 91 for the previous year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, ABATEMENT OF SMOKE, GRIT, DUST, FUMES, NOISE, ETC.

The control of atmospheric pollution takes two main forms, namely, remedial action and preventive action.

The greater part of the work comes under the heading of remedial action in dealing with nuisances found as a result of complaints and by routine observations.

Improvements have been effected by advice and demonstrations given to stokers and firemen; by repairs to existing plant; and by the installation of mechanical stokers. In the latter cases, the improvements have been of a more permanent nature.

Unfortunately, the installation of mechanical stokers to boiler plant sometimes gives rise to the emission of grit. Such nuisances have been effectively dealt with by the provision of grit arrestors. Action has also been taken as a result of nuisances arising from faults in existing equipment.

The treatment of industrial fumes calls for special attention, and the many complaints dealt with during the year include ammonia plants, chromium plating processes, and burning spoil banks.

Mention must be made here of nuisances arising from the acrid smell of the smoke arising from the process of calcining flints for the pottery industry. Hitherto, coal had been the sole fuel used in this process, but several manufacturers were persuaded to use solid fuel of a less volatile nature with the result that the nuisances have been considerably reduced. Gas and electricity have not, as yet, been successfully adapted as a fuel for this process.

Much work is entailed in dealing with nuisances arising as a result of dust creating processes, particularly where these are commenced without proper collecting devices being provided, and others due to the failure of existing plant. Abatement has been obtained in many cases by the installation of new equipment or repairs to existing plant.

Complaints of noise nuisances have for some years been on the increase due no doubt to the fact that the public have become more noise conscious as far as it affects home life. Such cases are sometimes very difficult to deal with but a number of improvements have been effected by the repair of faulty machinery and by adjustment and screening of apparatus.

Much has been done in the field of preventive action by prior consultations with manufacturers, architects and builders on matters of siting, construction and provision of appropriate equipment.

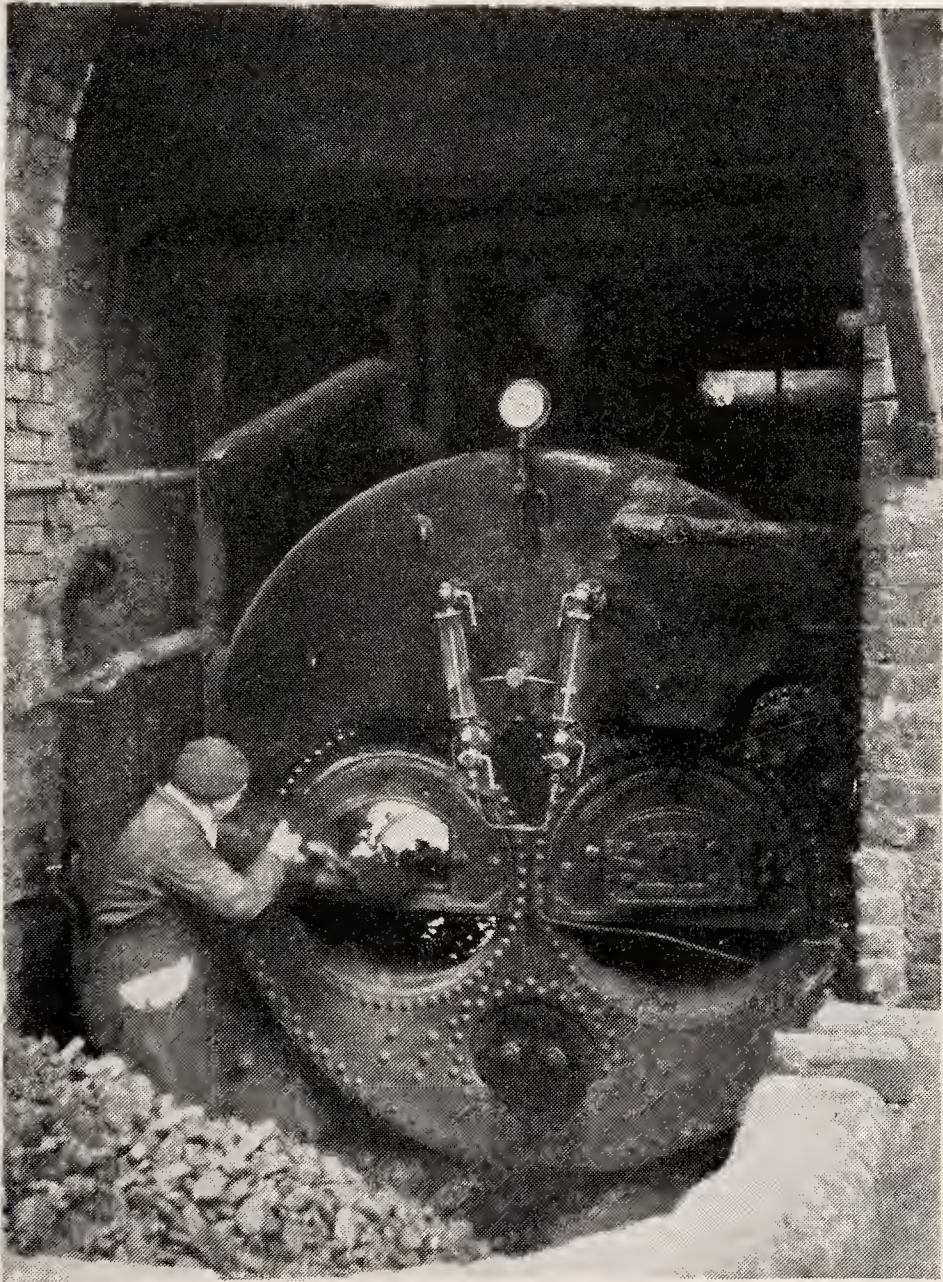
The proper training of stokers and firemen in boiler-house practice is a very urgent and important factor, and it is to be regretted that industrialists have not given this matter greater support. Courses at the Technical College have had to be abandoned owing to lack of students. This year, however, a course in advanced boiler-house practice was continued and it is hoped that this may be a forerunner of many more such courses.

Progress within the pottery industry in the installation of ovens and kilns fired by gas and electricity has continued, and the number of such ovens and kilns in operation has practically doubled within the last five years.

Towards the end of the year, additional atmospheric pollution recording stations were brought into commission; and there are now fifteen gauges collecting solid deposits, instead of three in use previously, and fifteen instruments to estimate sulphur pollution, instead of only one previously in use.

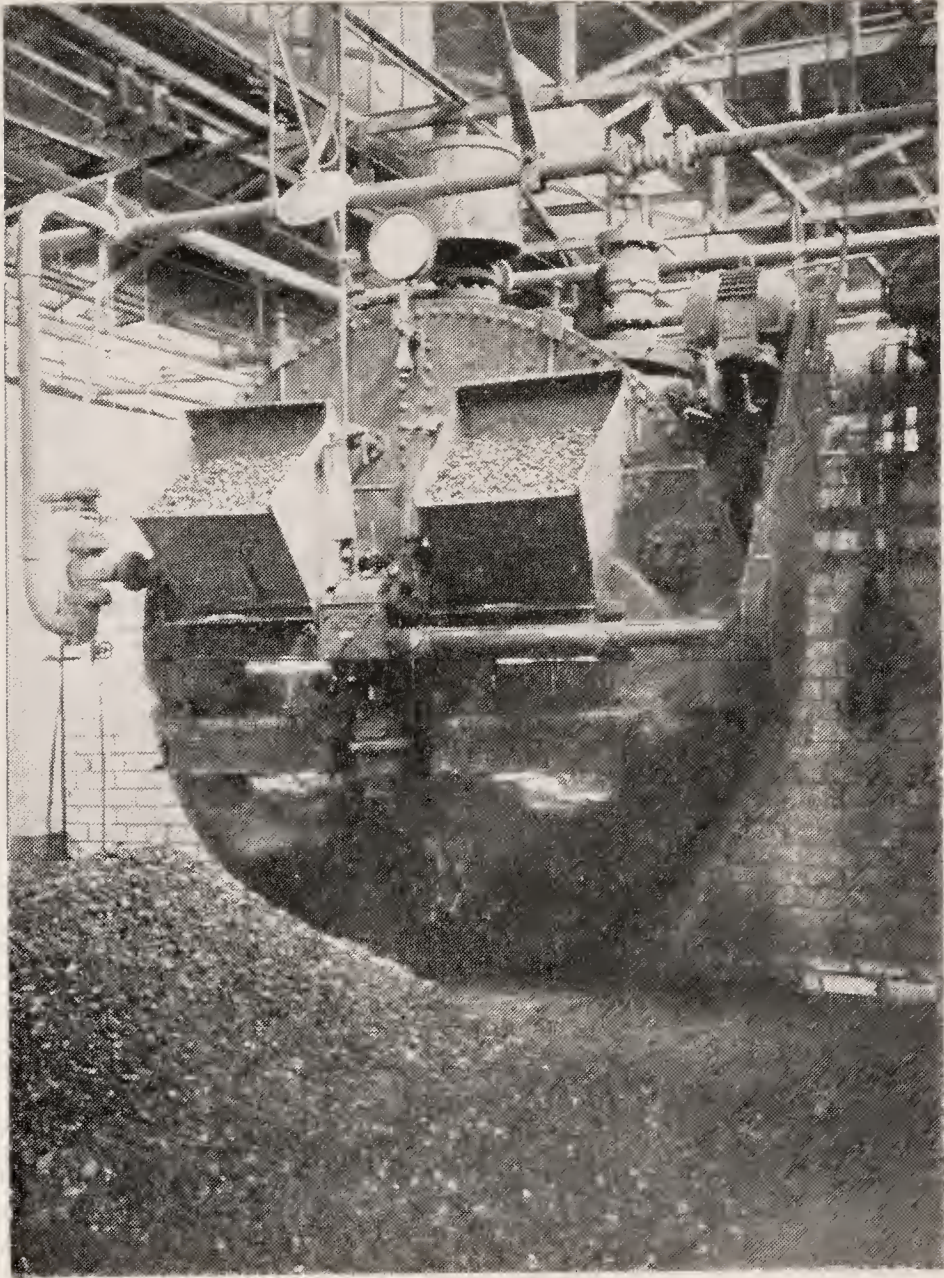
These instruments have been sited throughout the City so as to give an estimate of the pollution affecting not only those areas substantially industrial but also those residential.

During the year, action was taken to implement the recommendations of the final report of the Government Air Pollution Committee, first by means of a Private Members' Bill, which was withdrawn, and later, by the Government's Clean Air Bill which received its second reading in Parliament.



Hand firing a Lancashire Boiler

The elimination of dense smoke depends to a large extent, on the skill of the fireman



Mechanical stokers, of the coking type, fitted to a Lancashire Boiler. Application of fuel to the grates is continuous with the result that no dense smoke is emitted

Table Showing Progress Made in the Installation of Smokeless Methods of Firing Continuous and Intermittent Ovens and Kilns in the Pottery Industry

Ovens and Kilns Fired by	PROGRESSIVE FIGURES FOR YEARS :																							
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Electricity ..	11	12	13	15	18	22	26	28	29	29	29	29	29	30	41	52	69	78	93	103	111	118	275*	339
Producer Gas	—	—	30	34	35	29	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	10	10	7	7	5	9	9
Town's Gas..	4	5	11	18	36	53	67	75	75	81	83	84	84	89	104	126	143	165	192	223	236	247	258	271
Crude Oil ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	7	6	5	5
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL ..	15	17	54	67	90	104	119	127	128	134	136	137	137	143	169	202	226	256	299	339	361	376	547	624

*This figure has been revised to include all intermittent kilns in use including 18 installed during the year 1954

Table Showing Action Taken with Regard to Smoke Abatement
and other Nuisances

	Potteries		Brick and Tile Works		Collieries		Other Premises	
Complaints Received								
Smoke	35		4		3		45	
Grit and Dust	5		—		—		11	
Fumes	4		1		—		12	
Noise and Vibration ..	9		—		1		14	
Burning Spoil Banks ..	—		—		—		—	
Totals	53		5		4		82	
	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance
Observations for Smoke								
Boiler Stacks	22	129	2	2	1	4	13	24
Oven Stacks	12	73	8	19	—	—	1	13
Kiln Stacks	6	20	—	7	—	—	2	7
Other Stacks	1	9	—	—	—	4	1	12
Other Observations								
For Grit and Dust ..	2	9	—	—	1	6	8	62
For Fumes	—	10	—	1	—	—	2	45
For Noise and Vibration	—	27	—	—	—	3	2	63
For Burning Spoil Banks	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
For Other Purposes ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Totals	43	279	10	29	3	20	29	234
Inspections								
Of Boilers	61		4		11		46	
Of Ovens	57		36		—		1	
Of Kilns	21		1		—		15	
Of Other Installations ..	12		—		—		19	
For Grit and Dust ..	16		—		5		101	
For Fumes	13		—		—		62	
For Noise and Vibration	31		—		—		58	
For Burning Spoil Banks	—		—		13		—	
For Other Purposes ..	95		3		1		136	
Totals	306		44		30		438	
Interviews								
Owners or Occupiers ..	22		—		—		45	
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	234		41		19		226	
Other Persons	126		8		11		282	
Totals	382		49		30		553	

Smoke Abatement and Other Nuisances—*Cont.*

	Potteries	Brick and Tile Works	Collieries	Other Premises
Demonstrations in Firing				
Boilers	5	—	—	—
Kilns	—	—	—	—
Ovens	—	—	—	—
Other Installations ..	1	—	—	—
Totals	6	—	—	—
Warning & Statutory Notices Served				
Smoke	42	9	2	14
Grit and Dust	2	—	—	8
Fumes	—	—	—	1
Noise and Vibration ..	—	—	—	2
Totals	44	9	2	25

Repairs, Improvements and Alterations Carried Out

Boiler Plant	3	Ovens and Kilns Demolished ..	5
Flues	3	Grit and Dust Prevention ..	4
Ovens	1	Noise and Vibration	5
Fuel	9	Mechanical Stokers	56
Firing	40	Fumes Emission Prevention ..	3
Smoke Consumers	5		

Improvements in firing practice following advice to firemen were effected in a large number of cases, but many of these prove to be only of a temporary nature, unless constant supervision is maintained.

FACTORIES ACT

**Prescribed Particulars, etc., on the Administration of
 Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 of the Factories Act, 1937
 enforced by the Local Authority**

(Form 572)

	Factories (Mechanical)		Factories (Non Mech.)		Workplaces		Total	
Visits Paid	858		28		40		926	
Defects	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Want of Lighting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Walls ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Condition of Ceilings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defects in Drainage ..	7	5	1	—	—	—	8	5
Other Nuisances ..	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	6
Sanitary Accommodation:								
Insufficient ..	10	13	—	—	—	1	10	14
Unsuitable or Defective	129	97	5	1	—	1	134	99
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badly lighted ..	129	104	—	—	—	1	129	105
Badly ventilated ..	8	16	—	—	—	—	8	16
Without fasteners to								
doors..	59	65	—	—	—	—	59	65
Dirty condition ..	86	146	2	—	—	—	88	146
Foul or defective urinals	16	21	—	—	—	—	16	21
Want of Indicators ..	23	42	2	—	—	—	25	42
Inadequate Screening	10	9	—	1	—	—	10	10
Directly Communicating	20	19	—	—	—	1	20	20
TOTAL ..	498	543	10	4	—	4	508	551

During the year, new or additional sanitary accommodation was provided at 30 factories, and plans were approved by the City Council for new or additional sanitary accommodation at 12 factories.

Complaints received from H.M. Inspector ..	..	..	..	53
Complaints complied with ..	..	..	..	50
Complaints in hand ..	..	..	..	3

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	494	28	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,587	858	32	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	2,081	886	32	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	<i>No. of cases in which defects were found</i>			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient	10	13	—	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective	497	527	—	50
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	6	5	—
TOTALS ..	508	547	5	53

SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on the register :—

						<i>Mechanical</i>	<i>Non-Mechanical</i>
Tunstall	..	..	..	..	..	135	67
Burslem	..	..	..	..	..	328	91
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	465	167
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	225	64
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	157	39
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	277	66
TOTAL						1,587	494

PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 5 (Wearing Apparel) ; These were inspected and found satisfactory.

Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 51 Canal Boats have been inspected. The accommodation provided was for 156 persons, being an average of 3·0 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 122 persons, being 46 males, 32 females, and 44 children, or an average of 2·39 per boat ; representing 37·7% males ; 26·3% females ; 36·0% children.

Of the 44 children found on the Boats, 32 (15 boys and 17 girls) were over five years of age, and therefore, of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 51 boats was as follows :—

- 1 boat to carry two persons.
- 48 boats to carry three persons.
- 2 boats to carry four persons.

In twelve instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

Infringements of Acts and Regulations

(a)	Registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b)	Notification of change of Master				..	..	..	—
(c)	Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(d)	Marking	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(e)	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(f)	Separation of sexes		..	..	..	..	..	—
(g)	Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(h)	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(i)	Painting	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(j)	Water Vessel	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(k)	Removal of bilge water	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(l)	Other defects or dilapidations	..		..	..	..	..	6
(m)	Notification of Infectious Diseases			..	..	..	..	—
(n)	Admittance of Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL								11

Notices were served in 11 cases for infringements and no legal proceedings were taken under the Acts and Regulations during this period. No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

One canal boat was registered during the year.

There are at present on the register 51 Canal Boats known to be working.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION SERVICES

Disinfection

Table showing disinfection following infectious disease, etc.:—

No. of Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	475
No. of Hospital Wards disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	15
No. of Schools disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. of Day Nurseries disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	..					5,058

Disinfestation

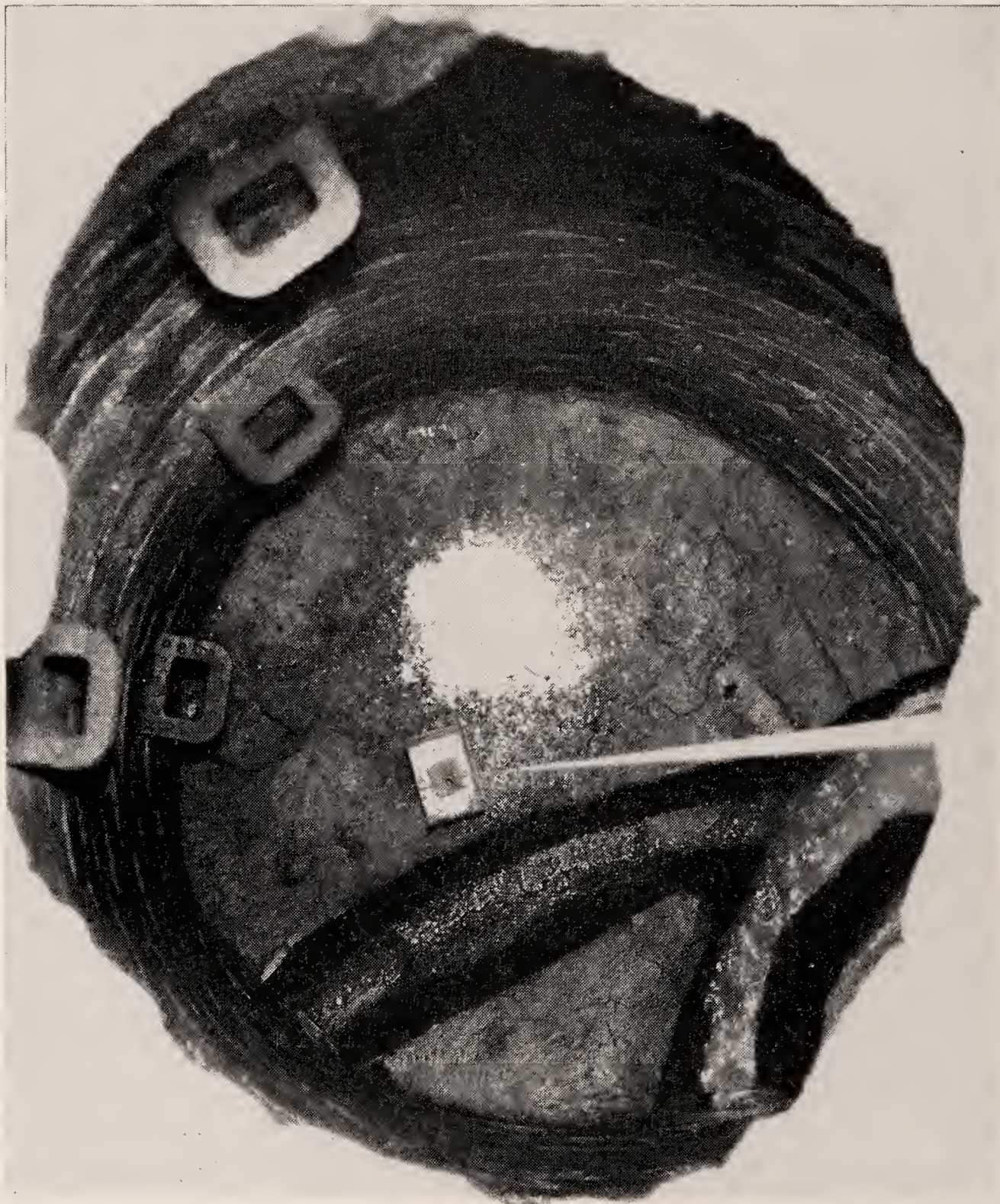
(ERADICATION OF BED BUGS, COCKROACHES, STEAM FLIES, ETC.)

Specially trained operators are engaged in this service and treatments have been successfully carried out by the use of fumigants and D.D.T. compounds in liquid and powder form.

The houses and household effects of new tenants for Council Houses are inspected and where necessary disinfestation of the house, furniture, clothes, etc., is carried out.

			<i>Total No. of visits</i>
No. of Private Houses treated	..	703	763
No. of Council Houses treated	..	183	266
No. of Factory Premises treated		64	788

In addition to the disinfestation of dwelling-houses, all Corporation Buildings (Offices, Market, Town Halls, etc.), and a large number of factories, bakehouses, food premises, etc., are under contract for periodic treatment and supervision by the Disinfestation Staff.



Rat bait deposited on benching in one of the 9,000 manholes in the City



RODENT CONTROL

Baiting a manhole of the 600 miles of the City sewers during a six-monthly maintenance treatment against rats

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Infestation in the City is well under control. Industrial and business premises, many of which are under contract, have been periodically inspected and treated.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

No. of visits to premises	..	..	..	..	..	16,318
No. of interviews and appointments	..	..	..	..	..	96
No. of other inspections	..	..	..	..	..	166
No. of premises where rat proofing recommended	..	..	..	..	..	198
No. of premises where rat proofing carried out	..	..	..	..	..	194
Total weight of prebait laid in ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	22,861
Total weight of prebait taken in ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	7,659
Total weight of poison bait laid in ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	42,187
Total weight of poison bait taken in ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	5,347
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	..	..	..	..	..	16,262
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice)	..	..	..	..	..	3,430
Defective Drains found	..	..	..	..	..	33
Drains repaired	..	..	..	..	..	25
Drain test made—17 positive, 48 negative.						
No. of Dak Boards laid	..	..	..	..	..	3,426

Rat Infestations of Sewers

During the year, 1,375 sewer manholes were treated.

Following the test baitings, maintenance treatments first and second periods were carried out and 4,280 pre baits and 1,052 poison baits were laid.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1955:—28.

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1954:—30.

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tripe Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	13
Gut Scrapers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fat Melters and Extractors	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	5
						<hr/>
						28
						<hr/>

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the provisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS, 1951

During the year under review no samples were submitted under the above Act.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Six samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

National Growmore Fertiliser	..	..	..	1
Compound Fish Manure	..	..	..	1
Sulphate of Ammonia	..	..	..	1
Intensive Layers Pellets	..	..	..	1
Meat and Bone Meal	..	..	..	1
No. 1 Super Dairy Ration	..	..	..	1

The amount of Nitrogen found in the sample of National Growmore Fertiliser was 1·0% more than the amount stated, this difference being in excess of the limit of variation.

The amount of oil present in the sample of Intensive Layers Pellets was 1·0% more than the amount stated, this difference being in excess of the limit of variation. The matter was taken up with the manufacturer who agreed to have samples of all his products periodically analysed to check the Statutory Statements.

With regard to the sample of Meat and Bone Meal it was reported that the amount of oil present was 0·8% less than the amount stated, this difference being in excess of the limit of variation. This sample was procured from a manufacturer who uses this product in the making of his own feeding stuffs. Details of the analyses were given to the manufacturer.

The amount of oil present in the sample of No. 1 Super Dairy Ration was 0·9% less than the amount stated, this difference being in excess of the limit of variation. The matter was taken up with the manufacturer who agreed to have samples of all his products periodically analysed to check the Statutory Statements.

The other samples were satisfactory.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Fifty-three samples of Public Swimming Baths water were taken for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

52 samples were satisfactory.

1 sample was unsatisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows:—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis				Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
						Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
1	Almonds, ground, sweet	..	..	1	—	1	—
2	Almonds, ground	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Baking Powder	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Beans in Tomato Sauce	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Beef Steak, cooked	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Beef, Potted	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Blood Compound	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Brisling Paste	..	..	—	1	—	1
1	Brisling in Olive Oil	..	..	—	1	1	—
4	Butter, Danish	..	..	4	—	4	—
1	Butter, National	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter, New Zealand	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter, Kiel	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Cream	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Mints, Royal	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Drops	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Toffees, Kay Kay	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Mints	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Puffs	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter and Rum Flavour Toffee	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butterscotch, Malted	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butterscotch Pieces	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Bronchial Catarrh Syrup	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cheese, Parmesan	..	..	—	1	1	—
3	Coffee and Chicory Essence	..	..	—	3	3	—
1	Coffee and Chicory Essence, Rum Flavoured	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Coffee and Chicory Essence, Sweetened	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Coffee, Chicory and Sugar, Essence of	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Coffee Spread	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Crab, Dressed	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream Curds	..	..	1	—	—	1
1	Chicken Spread	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cinnamon	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cinnamon, ground	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken, Minced in Chicken Jelly	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream, Double	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Cream, Thick	..	..	1	—	1	—
2	Cream, Sterilised	..	..	—	2	2	—
46	Carried forward	..	..	21	25	44	2

Total number of samples submitted for analysis				Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
						Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
46	Brought forward ..			21	25	44	2
2	Cordial, Blackcurrant Juice ..			1	1	2	—
1	Cordial, Peppermint			1	—	1	—
1	Cordial, Fruit Juice			1	—	1	—
1	Cough Mixture			—	1	1	—
1	Dripping, Beef			1	—	1	—
1	Epsom Salts B.P.			—	1	1	—
1	Flour, Chocolate, Coconut ..			—	1	1	—
1	Flour, Self Raising			—	1	1	—
1	Gees Linctus, B.P.C.			—	1	1	—
2	Ginger, ground			—	2	2	—
1	Gingerbread Mixture (Fully Sweetened)			—	1	1	—
1	Gin			1	—	1	—
2	Glace Cherries			—	2	2	—
1	Glycerine, Lemon and Honey ..			—	1	—	1
1	Glycerine of Borax B.P.C. ..			—	1	1	—
1	Glenco Compound			—	1	1	—
1	Glucose Barley Sugar Sticks ..			—	1	1	—
1	Golden Crumbs			—	1	1	—
1	Gravy Browning			—	1	1	—
1	Halva Supreme Sweetmeat ..			—	1	—	1
1	Honey			—	1	1	—
1	Honey, Clover			—	1	1	—
18	Ice-Cream			17	1	18	—
1	Jam, Plum			—	1	1	—
3	Jam, Blackcurrant			—	3	3	—
1	Jam, Fig			—	1	1	—
2	Jam, Damson			—	2	2	—
3	Jam, Strawberry			—	3	3	—
1	Jelly Crystals, Lemon Flavour ..			—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Table, Crystals			—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Table, Raspberry Flavour ..			—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Table, Tablet			—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Table, Lemon Flavour ..			—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Table			—	1	1	—
1	Jiffi Jelli			—	1	1	—
1	Instant Whip			—	1	1	—
1	Instant Potato			1	—	1	—
11	Lard			10	1	11	—
1	Laxative Chocolate			—	1	1	—
2	Lemon Curd			—	2	2	—
1	Lemon Powder			—	1	1	—
1	Lemon Cheese			—	1	1	—
1	Lemon Squash			1	—	1	—
1	Liquid of Life			—	1	1	—
1	Liquid Paraffin, B.P.			—	1	1	—
1	Luncheon Meat, Pork			—	1	1	—
1	Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil ..			—	1	1	—
2	Margarine			1	1	2	—
1	Margarine containing 10% Butter ..			1	—	1	—
32	Carried forward ..			57	75	128	4

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
132	Brought forward ..	57	75	128	4
1	Margarine with 25% Fresh Dairy Cream	—	1	—	1
3	Marzipan	1	2	3	—
1	Marmalade, Scotch	—	1	1	—
1	Meat, Luncheon	—	1	1	—
5	Mincemeat	—	5	5	—
1	Milkcream, Ice-Cream Mix	—	1	1	—
153	Milk, Pasteurised	152	1	153	—
134	Milk, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	133	1	131	3
165	Milk, Sterilised	165	—	163	2
11	Milk, Tuberculin Tested	11	—	9	2
19	Milk, Channel Island (all grades) ..	19	—	16	3
1	Milk, Skimmed, Condensed	—	1	1	—
1	Mushroom Soupmix	—	1	1	—
5	Non-brewed Condiment	5	—	5	—
1	Nut Mix	—	1	1	—
2	Olive Oil	—	2	2	—
4	Orange Squash	3	1	3	1
2	Ox Tongue Spread	—	2	2	—
1	Orange Drink	1	—	1	—
6	Pepper, White	—	6	6	—
1	Pectokos Pastilles	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Tomato	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Crab	—	1	1	—
1	Peas, Processed	—	1	1	—
2	Piccalilli	—	2	2	—
1	Pork Brawn	—	1	1	—
1	Pickle, Sweet Chutney	—	1	1	—
2	Pickle, Sweet	—	2	2	—
1	Paste, of Smoked Crab	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Fish, Salmon and Shrimp ..	—	1	1	—
1	Raspberry Vinegar and Olive Oil ..	—	1	1	—
3	Rice, Creamed (Sweetened)	2	1	1	2
1	Rose Hip Syrup, National	—	1	1	—
1	Rum, Jamaican	1	—	1	—
1	Rum, Vatted	1	—	1	—
2	Salad Cream	—	2	2	—
2	Sauce, Fruit	—	2	2	—
3	Salmon Spread	—	3	3	—
1	Salmon	—	1	1	—
1	Spread, Cheese	—	1	1	—
18	Sausage, Pork	18	—	14	4
9	Sausage, Pork (containing Preservative	9	—	9	—
7	Sausage, Beef	7	—	6	1
1	Sponge Mixture	—	1	1	—
1	Sponge Mixture, Chocolate	—	1	1	—
1	Sponge Mixture, Sweetened	—	1	1	—
1	Sherry, British	1	—	1	—
1	Self Raising Flour	—	1	1	—
716	Carried forward ..	586	130	693	23

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
							Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
716	Brought forward ..				586	130	693	23
1	Spice, Mixed	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sugar, Easy Icing	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Suet, Shredded Beef	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
3	Suet Shredded	..	..	..	3	—	3	—
2	Steak, Stewed	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Steak, Lean, Minced	..	..	..	—	1	—	1
1	Strawberry Syrup	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Soloro Vitamin C Orange Crush	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sulphur Tablets	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Table Condiment	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Tenderising Salt	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Thyme	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Tomato Juice..	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Tomato Ketchup	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
19	Vinegar, Malt	..	..	..	17	2	19	—
1	Vinegar, Apple	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Wine, Rich Ruby	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Wine, British	..	..	..	1	..	1	—
1	Wine, Tarrogona	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Whisky, Scotch	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
760					610	150	736	24

Formal Samples	..	..	..	..	..	610
Informal Samples	..	..	..	..	..	150
Number of Samples Genuine	..	..	..	..	..	736
Number of Samples Non-genuine	..	..	..	..	..	24

The average of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine was as follows:—

Quarter ending:—

31st March, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	3.62%
30th June, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	3.52%
30th September, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	3.56%
31st December, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	3.79%

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, fixes a minimum presumptive fat standard of 3.0%.

One sample was below the presumptive standard of 3.0% fat, the deficiency being proved by the “Appeal-to-cow” samples to be due to natural causes.

Six "Appeal-to-cow" samples were also submitted, five of which were below the presumptive standard of 3·0% fat, and one was below the presumptive standard in both fat and solids-not-fat.

Nine samples were below the presumptive standard of solids-not-fat, due to natural causes.

PRESERVATIVES IN MILK, BUTTER, SAUSAGE, JAM, ETC.

No preservatives were found in samples of:—Milk, Butterscotch (1), Butter Mints (1), Butter Puffs (1), Lemon Curd (2), Fruit Sauce (2), Damson Jam (1), Piccallili (2), Mincemeat (2), Royal Butter Mints (1), Butter Drops (1), Kay Kay Butter Toffees (1), Tomato Ketchup (2), Margarine (3), Coffee and Chicory Essence (3), Strawberry Jam (3), Pork Sausages (4), Beef Sausages (2), Salad Cream (2), Danish Butter (2), New Zealand Butter (1), Butter (2), Keil Butter (1), National Butter (1), Fig Jam (1), Clover Honey (1), Rum Flavoured Coffee and Chicory Essence (1), Table Jelly Tablet (4), Lean Minced Steak (1), Strawberry Syrup (1), Lemonade Powder (1), Scotch Marmalade (1), Essence of Coffee and Chicory and Sugar (1), Glace Cherries (1), Lemon Cheese (1), Black-currant Jam (1), Malted Butterscotch (1), Marzipan (1), Rum and Butter Flavour Toffee (1), Raspberry Vinegar and Olive Oil (1), Jelly Crystals (2), Instant Whip (1), Plum Jam (1), Icing Sugar (1), Chutney Pickle (1).

PRESERVATIVES IN PERMISSIBLE QUANTITIES WERE FOUND IN:—

- 2 Samples of blackcurrant jam 19 and 20 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample of fruit juice cordial 50 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 8 Samples of pork sausages varying from 210 to 380 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of glucose barley sugar sticks 10 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 3 Samples of orange squash varying from 100 to 380 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample instant potato 400 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample national rose hip syrup 324 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 2 Samples blackcurrant juice cordial 210 and 260 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample glace cherries 65 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample British white wine 153 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample British sherry 256 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample rich ruby wine 102 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample Tarragona wine 15 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample Lemon Squash 180 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 3 Samples mincemeat varying from 50 to 100 parts per million sulphur dioxide.

- 1 Sample jiffi jelli 30 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Solora Vitamin C orange Squash 280 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of damson jam trace only of sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of orange drink 200 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 1 Sample of fruit juice cordial 170 parts per million benzoic acid.

Proceedings under the Act were instituted as follows:—

Offence	Result	Fines £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
Selling Milk which was 17·3% deficient of fat	Convicted	5 0 0	3 8 0
Selling a bottle of wine contaminated with flies	Convicted	5 0 0	4 14 6
Selling a quantity of pork sausages at least 12·1 deficient of meat and probably 17·8% deficient of meat	Convicted	1 0 0	7 12 0
TOTAL ..		11 0 0	15 14 6

In addition, proceedings were instituted as under for offences contrary to the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations 1943 and the Labelling of Food Order, 1953:—

Offence	Result	Fines £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
Selling a quantity of Cream Curds prepared from partially skimmed milk, and so description “Cream Curds” was misleading	Convicted	1 0 0	4 9 0
Selling a quantity of Creamed Rice (Sweetened) which contained partially skimmed milk and not full cream milk as stated on the label	Convicted	2 0 0	3 8 0
TOTAL ..		3 0 0	7 17 0

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article				Remarks
Milk, Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	5.0% Deficient in fat. Letter of warning sent to producer.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island)	..	..	..	6.3% Deficient in fat. Letter of warning sent.
Beef Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative to the extent of 300 parts per million. Letter of warning sent.
Margarine with 25% fresh dairy Cream	..	..	..	Fat from sample contained 11.0% butter fat. Description may also suggest presence of butter but no declaration was made of percentage of butter present. Informal sample. Unable to obtain formal sample as all stocks had been returned to supplier.
Lean Minced Steak	..	..	..	Contained 26.5% of fat which is excessive for lean minced steak. Letter sent to Head Office of firm who replied that they had taken the matter up with the local shop to prevent a repetition.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island)	..	..	..	6.3% Deficient in fat. Letters of warning sent.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island)	..	..	..	18.0% Deficient in fat. Case referred to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
Milk, Sterilised	..	..	..	Contained 1.0% of added water. Letter of warning sent to producer.
Halva Supreme Sweetmeat	..	..	..	Contravened the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 by listing ingredients in wrong order. Letter sent to importers who replied stating they would take the matter up with their suppliers.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	..	..	Contained 2.3% added water. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	3.0% Deficient in meat. Letter of warning sent.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	10% Deficient in fat. This was a repeat sample of "appeal to cow" samples taken previously which were below the presumptive standard. Matter referred to Milk Marketing Board with a view to possible improvement of milk supply.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	..	..	Contained at least 4.4% of added water. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative to the extent of 230 parts per million. Letter of warning sent.

Article	Remarks
Pork Sausages	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equal to 380 parts per million. Letter of warning sent.
Brisling Paste	Appears to contain not more than 35% of fish but should contain 70%. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken. Letter of warning sent. Old stock later withdrawn from sale.
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey ..	Appears to be 25% deficient of the quantity of the main ingredients listed. Informal sample. Matter taken up with local chemist who has withdrawn all remaining stock from sale and taken the matter up with the supplier.
Milk, Sterilised	8.3% Deficient in fat. Letter of warning sent to dairy where milk was processed.
Orange Squash	Contained 380 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative which is in excess of the permitted amount. Letter of warning sent to the manufacturer.
Creamed Rice (Sweetened) ..	Contained partially skimmed milk and not full Cream milk as stated on the label. Informal sample. Formal sample taken—see prosecutions.

Registration of Wholesale Margarine Dealers

No new registrations were granted for carrying on the business of wholesale margarine dealer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised (Milk Regulations, 1949

All milk samples taken for bacteriological and biological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

ORDINARY RAW MILK

1 Sample of ordinary milk was submitted for biological examination, the result of which was negative.

DESIGNATED MILK

504 Samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

TUBERCULIN TESTED (FARM BOTTLED)—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND)—1

1 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND) FARM BOTTLED—7

5 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

2 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)—183

149 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

4 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In 30 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature the results of the Methylene Blue Tests were rendered void.

176 passed the Phosphatase Test.

7 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

HIGH TEMPERATURE SHORT TIME PASTEURISED—192

163 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 29 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature the results of the Methylene Blue Tests were rendered void.

191 passed the Phosphatase Test.

1 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS)—48

39 passed the Methylene Blue Test

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In 8 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature the results of the Methylene Blue Tests were rendered void.

45 passed the Phosphatase Test.

3 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

STERILISED MILK—71

71 passed the Turbidity Test.

72 Samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tuberculosis with results as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	..	1	Negative
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	..	..				3	„
Tuberculin Tested Channel Island (Farm Bottled)						4	„
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	2	„
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	13	„
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	..	..				23	„
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	..	..				2	Positive
H.T.S.T. Pasteurised	..	..	..	..		24	Negative

In the two instances of a positive result the milk had previously failed to pass the Phosphatase Test, indicating under-treatment of the milk. Check samples of the raw milk were taken, one of which was found to be positive. All this milk was subsequently heat treated and bottled at the source pending enquiries by the Authorities concerned.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

255 Visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections alterations, repairs, etc., were made.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and
the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13

Twenty-nine samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

						<i>Samples</i>
Provisional Grade 1	..	..	..	..	..	22
Provisional Grade 2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Provisional Grade 4	..	..	..	..	..	3

Miscellaneous Visits

656 Visits were made to premises for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughtering continued to be carried out at the Public Abattoir, Hanley, and at the three private slaughterhouses previously licensed. In addition, one private licensed slaughterhouse continues to be used for the slaughter of pigs for bacon production. Licenses were also granted during the year to four additional private slaughterhouses and, with one exception, all have commenced slaughtering operations.

TABLE I

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN THE CITY

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
16,452	2,911	59,211	47,765	126,339	45,736

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

				<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
Animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis				T.	C.	Q.	lb.
246 Cattle	(1·49%)	Comprising and	99 whole carcasses (·60%) 147 part carcasses (·89%)	30	5	1	24
10 Calves	(·34%)	Comprising	10 whole carcasses (·34%)		4	1	21
1,231 Pigs	(2·47%)	Comprising and	46 whole carcasses (·09%) 1,185 part carcasses (2·48%)	11	12	—	3
1,487 animals	(1·17%)	Comprising and	155 whole carcasses (·12%) 1,332 part carcasses (1·05%)	42	1	3	20

Animals found to be affected with other diseases

229 Cattle	(1·38%)	Comprising and	36 whole carcasses (·22%) 193 part carcasses (1·16%)	12	2	1	24
60 Calves	(2·06%)	Comprising and	55 whole carcasses (1·88%) 5 part carcasses (·18%)	1	—	—	27
79 Sheep	(·13%)	Comprising and	52 whole carcasses (·08%) 27 part carcasses (·05%)	1	3	1	25
229 Pigs	(·47%)	Comprising and	153 whole carcasses (·32%) 76 part carcasses (·15%)	6	6	3	27
597 animals	(·47%)	Comprising and	296 whole carcasses (·23%) 301 part carcasses (·24%)	20	13	—	19

Total number of animals affected (Tuberculosis and other diseases)

475 Cattle	(2·8%)	Comprising and	135 whole carcasses (·88%) 340 part carcasses (2·01%)	42	7	3	20
70 Calves	(2·40%)	Comprising and	65 whole carcasses (2·23%) 5 part carcasses (·17%)	1	4	2	20
79 Sheep	(·13%)	Comprising and	52 whole carcasses (·08%) 27 part carcasses (·05%)	1	3	1	25
1,460 Pigs	(3·05%)	Comprising and	199 whole carcasses (·41%) 1,261 part carcasses (2·64%)	17	19	—	2
2,084 animals	(1·64%)	Comprising and	451 whole carcasses (·35%) 1,633 part carcasses (1·29%)	62	15	—	11

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>				<i>TOTAL Meat and Offal</i>			
T.	C.	Q.	lb.	T.	C.	Q.	lb.	T.	C.	Q.	lb.
62	15	—	11	110	4	3	15	172	19	3	26

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN
FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCA-
TION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS

				<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Anaemia	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	1
Bruising, general	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Dropsy (generalised)	..	..	..	6	2	9	4	21
Decomposition, general	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Emaciation, general	..	..	..	3	6	8	13	30
Erysipelas, acute swine	..	..	..	—	—	—	3	3
Fever, acute	..	..	..	3	—	3	21	27
Immaturity	..	..	..	—	27	—	—	27
Jaundice	..	..	..	—	—	—	2	2
Malignant neoplasms	..	..	..	1	—	—	2	3
Metritis, acute septic	..	..	..	4	—	—	—	4
Moribund	..	..	..	2	8	23	25	58
Multiple injuries	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	7
Swine Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—	47	47
Pneumonia, gangrenous	..	..	..	1	1	—	2	4
Pyæmia	..	..	..	5	5	5	14	29
Septicæmia or septic intoxication	..	..	..	8	4	—	16	28
Umbilical Pyæmia	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	1
Uraemia	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Toxaemia	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS				36	55	52	153	296

TABLE II

CARCASES OF ANIMALS (HOME KILLED) BROUGHT INTO THE CITY FROM OTHER DISTRICTS

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
265 $\frac{1}{4}$	381 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,471 $\frac{1}{4}$	278 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,396 $\frac{1}{2}$	779

TABLE III

IMPORTED MEAT (FROZEN AND CHILLED) DEALT WITH AT THE CITY ABATTOIR

						T.	C.	Q.	lb.
Carcase Meat	..	..	..	..	..	73	3	—	14
Offal	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	1	12
TOTAL						73	8	1	26

The Tuberculosis Order, 1938 and Tuberculosis (Amendment) Order, 1946

These orders aim at the removal and disposal of cows suffering from tuberculosis which may be a source of infection to human beings and to other animals. During the year, fifteen cows dealt with under these orders were slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir. Ten were found to be affected with generalized tuberculosis necessitating the condemnation of each carcase, and five were affected with localised tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis (Reactor) Order, 1950 (Brought into Operation in October, 1954)

During the year, 123 cattle dealt with under this order were slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir. Six were found to be affected with generalized tuberculosis necessitating the condemnation of each carcase, and 117 were affected with localised tuberculosis.

Congenital Tuberculosis in Calves

During the year, ten calves under three weeks old slaughtered in the city, were found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis.

In two instances, the Ministry of Agriculture (Animal Health Division) was notified with a view to further action being taken.

Cysticercus Bovis

In the twenty-eight cases discovered in cattle slaughtered in the city, four were affected with viable cysts and, as a final precaution, the carcasses were treated by freezing for twenty-one days at 15°F.

Slaughter of Animals Act

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

SLAUGHTERMAN'S LICENCES

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

Total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1955:—129.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

						Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	lb.
Canned Meat	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	—	26
Canned Fruits	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	—	25
Canned Milk	..	..	..	..	..	—	6	—	26
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	—	5
Canned Vegetables		..	..	..	..	2	4	3	23
Canned Soups		..	..	..	..	—	2	1	15
Fruit Juice	..	..	..	..	..	—	7	3	12
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	12
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	18
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	27
Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	8
Preserves	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	3	22
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Pork Pies	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	4
Roast Pork	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	27
Pickles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	12
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	13
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	4
Frozen Egg	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	18
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	1	1
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	—	10	—	2
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	8
Wet Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	6	3	15
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	—	8	2	16
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	3	19
TOTAL					..	14	15	2	24

INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

Tripe Boiling Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Gut Scraping Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fat Melting Premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hide and Skin Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Animal Food Shops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Slaughterhouses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,624
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	315
Milk Shops and Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	712
Grocers' Shops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	849
Ice-Cream Shops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331
Fishmongers' Shops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Greengrocers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Confectioners .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256
Food Premises (Condemnations)	..	..	..	..	..	..	448
Cold Stores .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Markets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	751
Food Warehouses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Hawkers Carts and Vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Bakeries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Oatcake Bakeries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Preserved Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Cafe Kitchens .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Fish Frying Premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Industrial Canteens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
School Meals Centres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Snack Bars .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Mineral Water Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bottling Stores ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sweet Manufacturers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Merchandise Marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Hospital Kitchens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mobile Canteen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Egg Packing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hotels/Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	658
TOTAL							8,225

PROSECUTIONS, 1955

Description	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dirty condition of shop premises	2	0	0	1	1	0
Exposing unsound food for sale. Dirty floor at rear of stall. Accumulation of refuse at rear of stall	11	0	0	1	11	6
Obstructing Inspectors in the execution of their duty ..	3	0	0	1	1	0
Dirty condition of shop premises	5	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	21	0	0	4	14	6

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is mainly obtained from the wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks. A small quantity is obtained from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is supplied also for the trade purposes of the district.

The water is not plumbo solvent. Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the water supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1955, the Board submitted 541 Bacteriological samples, and 97 Chemical samples of water as supplied to the district and they were reported on as being "very satisfactory, clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of pure and wholesome water suitable for the purpose of public supply." Of the total number of samples taken 100% were free from faecal contamination (Bacteria Coli) and 97% free from Clostridium Welchii organisms.

The total rainfall during the year was 28·55 inches, this being 17·58% below the standard average. The use of water still continues to increase, some of this no doubt is legitimate due to the increase in the number of new houses being built and increased industrial use, but there is every reason to think that some of the increase is due to waste from pipes and fittings. The margin between the water available from all the sources and the consumption is too small for safety.

At Peckforton and Coopers Green, pumping was maintained very satisfactorily during the year from the temporary pumping plant in boreholes Nos. 1 and 2, very good results being obtained.

Specifications have been prepared for the Tower Wood Machinery (Peckforton Scheme), and orders placed for the plant.

The deepening of No. 3 Borehole at Greatgate did not give the satisfactory results expected and, in consequence, permission was obtained from the Ministry for the sinking of a further borehole adjacent to No. 2. Work in this direction is now in progress.

During the year, works on the Cocknage Reservoir and mains were completed, and, after testing, the Reservoir and mains will be put into full commission.

Drawings and specifications for the Bucknall Reservoir and mains have been prepared and the contracts will be let in the near future. A start on part of the 24 inch trunk main from Market Street, Longton, via Anchor Road and Dividy Road to Werrington was made in October. This main will be connected to the distribution mains of the Bentilee and Ubbberley housing estates, affording a supply to the higher portions of these estates.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1955 KEPT AT THE MEIR,
LONGTON

(By the courtesy of Mr. C. V. Brown)

					<i>Total Depth (ins.)</i>	<i>No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	2.65	17
February..	..	..	..	..	1.71	15
March ..	..	..	..	..	3.07	10
April ..	..	..	..	..	1.69	16
May ..	..	..	..	..	3.27	20
June ..	..	..	..	..	3.45	15
July ..	..	..	..	..	1.00	4
August ..	..	..	..	..	1.07	8
September	..	..	..	..	3.54	17
October	..	..	..	..	1.75	15
November	..	..	..	..	2.02	11
December	3.33	24
TOTALS ..					28.55	172

In 1954, the total rainfall was 44.21 inches.

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